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THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Mrs. Cunningham's Application for Letters of Administration.

CONCLUSION OF MR. TILDEN'S ARGUMENT.

REMARKS OF MR. EDWARDS.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE DEAN.

The argument in the application of Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, for letters of administration on the property of Dr. Burdell, was continued yesterday, before the Surrogate. The usual audience was in attendance outside and in; Mrs. Cunningham, however, was not present until evening, when Judge Dean commenced.

Before Mr. Tilden resumed, Judge Dean submitted a paper, in the handwriting of Dr. Burdell, which had been accidentally left out of the case.

Mr. Tilden had no objection to the admission, provided the affidavit signed by Mrs. Cunningham in her suits against Dr. Burdell could also be introduced, which was agreed upon, and Mr. Tilden proceeded. He referred again to the testimony of Dr. Marvine, in respect to the manner of performing the marriage, and his neglect to have it recorded; and claimed that the Doctor's remark, that "the law was more honored in the breach than in the observance," showed his desire for self-justification. He then reviewed the extrinsic evidence contradicting Augusta Cunningham and held that if the Herkimer evidence was true she was not entitled to the slightest credence. It was only by landmarks upon the stream of time that they were enabled to fix the exact locality of objects in the stream. Upon that principle he was content to try the Herkimer evidence, and the mass of error and contradiction introduced to subvert it. The Herkimer witnesses were of the highest standing for honor and probity. Eight witnesses swore positively to Dr. Burdell's presence in Herkimer on the 25th, 26th, or 27th of October. He went to his native village on a public occasion and under circumstances calculated to attract the attention of all his numerous friends and acquaintances. It was on the eve of an election; and two political conventions, and the monthly meeting of a fire company, were held on the day of his arrival. On the Monday following, there was a funeral. Other circumstances were detailed, going to show that it was utterly impossible that these witnesses could have been mistaken as to the date of Dr. Burdell's exceptional visit to the place of his nativity. Mr. Eli Taylor's testimony was fully corroborated by the record of the Delavan House in Albany, and could not be overthrown. Mrs. Wilson's testimony was in like manner verified by the officers and records of the steamboat *New-World*. If these witnesses did not fix the date of Dr. Burdell's visit to Herkimer, there was no reliance to be placed upon human testimony. Then what was the testimony introduced to overthrow the testimony of these unimpeachable witnesses? Laflin came down in the lightning train, and steamer *New-World*, and did not see Harvey Burdell; therefore, it is argued that Harvey Burdell was not on the train. It turned out that he did not recollect one of his five hundred fellow-passengers, and it seemed to be apparent that he was near-sighted. Then came the evidence from the Lafarge House that he paid for his board during those three days, but in the very next bill, paid November [illegible], he paid for fourteen days, when he had been there but twelve. Next came the brother of Eli Taylor, to prove that Eli was in the City a week later than he had testified. He could only say that it was about three weeks after his daughter's death, and his wife was [illegible] less certain as to the time.

The evidence of the two Frasers was as vague and indistinct. Mr. Fraser thought Burdell was in town on [illegible] because he did not remark his having left [illegible]. He was then taken under the tutelage of Mrs. Cunningham, who stirred up the dying embers of [illegible] memory. She sought to infuse the concentrated [illegible] of her own nature into the impressibility of [illegible], and, although she could not make him recollect a [illegible] conversation in her parlor, she did [illegible] remember that Mrs. Fraser was sick on [illegible], Oct. 26, and that Dr. Burdell sat by his [illegible] at dinner. He thought he talked with Dr. Burdell about the Artisans' Bank affair on those days, but [illegible] this subject was talked of both before and after those days, and the only means Fraser had of fixing the day was the illness of his wife. The young man's testimony was still more vague and uncertain. Observe the conflict between Fraser and other witnesses. He swears that Burdell was dining with him at the very hour when he was assisting John [illegible] in putting up the bookcase-bedstead. John [illegible] swears that Augusta and Helen were both present, but Augusta swears she did not see him till [illegible]. Fraser thinks too that Dr. Burdell was [illegible] at 1½ o'clock, the very hour when another of the witnesses says he saw them on the way to the [illegible]. The filing of young Fraser's tooth was shown to be at the same hour on the 28th, when a [illegible] of the witnesses declare he was at the Artisans' [illegible]. Other contradictions were pointed out to show the [illegible] of these shadowy recollections. [illegible] respecting the transactions at the Artisans' Bank was also, in his view, extremely unsatisfactory and contradictory. The witness, George W. Douglass, was a man of very arbitrary recollection, [illegible] entirely independent of occurrences in fixing [illegible]; and lastly, they had the universally omnipresent Dr. Uhl, who seemed born to swear this case out of all tight places—sometimes by arbitrary recollection, and sometimes by advancing extraordinary scientific theories to reconcile conflicting testimony. [illegible] were now done with these eighteen witnesses. [illegible] began with a near-sighted man, who did not see Dr. Burdell, and end with Dr. Uhl, who makes a [illegible] position. They include Eckel's man Douglass, Augusta [illegible] Roberts, and Mrs. Cunningham's man Uhl. All told, it amounted to nothing whatever—was [illegible] of certain demonstration, and whatever was [illegible] of demonstration was shown to be utterly [illegible] immaterial. This self-contradictory and interested evidence could not be relied upon to [illegible] the consistent, reliable testimony from Herkimer. It was true, and bore the ear marks of truth, while this miserable collection of blunders and [illegible] recollections brought against it, would not bear its own weight. With the establishment of the truth of these Herkimer witnesses, must fall all the [illegible] parts of Miss Augusta Cunningham's story, if indeed it had not already fallen by her own contradictions, and with it must also fall all her claim to [illegible]. Those conversations with Dr. Burdell which she relates must have happened on Sunday, October 26th, or they were sheer fabrications. As to the important part of the cohabitation after [illegible], she was contradicted by every servant girl in the family, who testified that they never but once [illegible] a bed in the little hall bedroom, in which Augusta at first said they slept. Not one of them can be convinced that more than one person slept in the Doctor's bed, and they are all certain that Mrs. Cunningham slept alone. On this point Augusta's testimony was completely contradicted, as it was on the subject of the relations between her mother and Eckel. Mary Donohue's testimony as to the key between the rooms and the condition of Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's beds, he regarded as very important, and as bearing upon its face the marks of truth. Her statements were confirmed to some extent by the evidence of Dr. Parmly, who often saw a man in Mrs. Cunningham's room who was not Burdell. The evidence on this point was sufficient to establish adultery, if Dr. Burdell had really been married to that woman. Why was not George Snodgrass called? Was it that the other side feared he would relate the experiments of himself and the girls on the door between the two bed-rooms? In respect to the marriage ceremony, Augusta was contradicted by three witnesses, who fixed Dr. Burdell's presence elsewhere, at times entirely incompatible with his being present at the wedding. Miss Helen Cunningham was not a very important witness. She swore she saw the bridal party go out to the wedding; that Eckel remained in his room; and that she saw and heard the party return late in the evening. But on all these points she was self-contradicted.

Mr. Tilden next commented on the evidence of Dr. Jonathan Ware, who swears he saw Dr. Burdell and his party on their way to the wedding. He had no means of fixing the date, except a letter, recalled to mind at the eleventh hour, which he had never before connected with that meeting. It was impossible that that letter should have fixed the date, and the witness knew it did not. It was only a clumsy imitation of the mode in which honest witnesses fix dates. Some time ago he had stated in joke to one of his friends that the only way to corroborate Augusta was to have somebody meet the wedding party on the way, and lo! in due time comes Jonathan Ware, and swears that he did so meet them. Dr. Ware states that he never told of this meeting to any living person until Mr. [illegible] called at his office upon that very business. Passing from that he proceeded to review the progress of the [illegible] between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham. From a short time subsequent to his introduction, it [illegible] evident that she was very assiduously wooing him. The first difficulty, which, perhaps, was [illegible], was concerning some anonymous letters [illegible] Augusta and the quarrel was between Dr. Burdell and her mother. Very soon she grows jealous. Her wooing made no progress. From the 1st of May to the 1st of July he never went out with Mrs. Cunningham, but went out with Demis Hubbard. Mrs. C. then [illegible] poison between the beds of Demis Hubbard, and [illegible] to the Doctor. He laughs at the idea of Demis doing anything to injure him. The next was her putting one of the servants and her daughter in the back room to hear a conversation between her and the Doctor. From that date he never ate a meal in the house. Then came the secret marriage, of which he was so choice that he threatened to kill Augusta if she divulged it. And of that, the publicity of which he so much feared, they showed [illegible] he declared it to, and conversed in relation to it, with Mrs. Pangburn, dressmaker, and the [illegible] of that dressmaker. He imposed no injunction of secrecy upon them. He did not desire the dressmaker not to tattle about it to her customers; neither did he intimate to the [illegible] that it was not to be divulged [illegible]. In July, there was a [illegible]; in September, there was that violent outbreak, when three policemen were called, and when she intimated that he had seduced her. She had [illegible] he had seduced her, but when [illegible] by the intention of a woman with [illegible] grown-up daughters, she struck it out, and made it a simple case of forcible connection. From the time of the alleged marriage, Burdell never ate in the house; that when anything was sent to him, he invariably declined partaking of it; and also, that while Eckel and Snodgrass were in her room frequently, Burdell never was seen there. And again, that he never cohabited with her; and that he knew she cohabited with Eckel—pretty relations between a man and his wife. And then did he not declare that he must get her out of the house, even if he had to pay to get her out, because he could not live in the house with her. From that time until his death such declarations accumulate and increase in intensity. On the day previous to that on which he died, had he not leased the house to Mrs. Stansbury; and was it not mockery to pretend that these declarations followed by such acts were simply to mislead others. In this connection what were her own declarations? In December she declared that the Doctor would have to behave himself before she left the house; and during the same month she said "Do you think I would marry a man who loathes me?" Among her acts was that of attempting to renew the suits, which took place about that time. Another declaration was that he might never live to sign the lease he had drawn for Mrs. Stansbury; and, on the following morning, he was found murdered in his room. Were these the declarations and acts of man and wife? When he was about to turn her from the house, was it her love of truth that caused her to keep the marriage secret, and not, as she might by avowing it, claim the right to remain?

Following on to speak of the documentary testimony, he said: There is one branch of this subject so important, and in respect to which I should do so little justice to this cause or to your Honor if I should not bring to bear upon it the attention I have given in collating the circumstances that surround it and explaining it, and which I think may afford some facility to your Honor in interpreting it, that I take it out of its order, lest by possibility I should be precluded from entering upon the most important piece of testimony in this whole case, as yet an utter blank in the investigation here and elsewhere. I allude to the record of the evidence of the settlement of these suits, of the manner in which they were settled, and the consideration for which they were settled, signed, sealed and delivered between these parties; which testimony of itself, if it stood alone in the case, would overthrow completely and forever any amount of testimony as to the existence of a marriage.

First, upon the 10th of October a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Cunningham against Dr. Burdell, for a breach of promise of marriage, and another in the Supreme Court for slander. Upon the same day he got out from the Justice's Court, from Justice Flandreau, a queer sort of an instrument—they called it, I believe, a *subpœna*—that was to require her to appear to be examined, I suppose, upon the charge of stealing a note. Upon the 22d of October these suits are settled. Mr. Clinton, yesterday, put this cause upon the proposition that a part of the considerations for a settlement of these suits was a stipulation upon the part of Dr. Burdell that he would marry this woman; that this was the real consideration, and these witnesses who have testified that he said she did not want money, have been introduced and have directed their testimony to show that it was marriage, and not money, that settled that suit. Upon the 22d or the 23d, there is entered in the Sheriff's office the discontinuance of these two suits. That discontinuance contained also a stipulation that Dr. Burdell would not sue her for having commenced them. That is the first step in the settlement. Now, I propose to call your Honor's attention first to these two papers. They are both in Dr. Burdell's handwriting. One of them is a general release, dated upon the 18th of October. That paper was found in Mrs. Cunningham's possession. The depository was Eckel; but it was claimed by her upon its being found. It is sufficiently obvious from its contents and its date, that it was given to her by Dr. Burdell for the purpose of being executed, in order, not merely to secure the discontinuance of these two suits, but to extinguish forever the cause of action, and that was his part of the settlement. The paper is now found in her possession unexecuted.

The other paper that is found is undated; I will presently fix the date. It is an agreement upon his part, that he will be a friend of her family, at least that he will do nothing to injure them, and secondly that he will continue to rent the house to her after the lease expired. That paper is found in her possession also, where this paper given for execution is found unexecuted. Upon this part of the case I proposed to argue from their contents what was the true date of the one where there is no date; but I have been greatly aided by the witnesses introduced upon the other side. Mr. Roberts, their witness, testifies that about the 18th of October Dr. Burdell told him that they had made out the papers that were going to settle the suit, and the papers were not signed; he took a paper from his desk and read the paper partially drawn up that Mr. Roberts had seen published in some of the papers. He afterwards identifies it when I show him that release as being the paper. Harvey Burdell at the time showed that release to Roberts as a paper that was to be executed by Mrs. Cunningham to him in that settlement, to extinguish the two causes of action, the breach of promise of marriage and the slander. He also tells Roberts—perhaps it is not best for me to read the testimony; I will state it from memory, although I have here an abstract which I had prepared—he tells Roberts the contents of this other paper. He says he has drawn up and is going to give her a paper in which he agrees to be a friend to her family, &c., about the same time that he indicates it to the other Roberts.

He states nothing else that he is to do in that settlement. He does, indeed, tell Roberts that he thinks he has injured her; but in what? He explains, that it was in accusing her of stealing this note. Now, Sir, look at that settlement. A part of the agreement *for settlement, as held upon the other side, is that* these two persons shall marry. The other part is that the husband gives to the wife a stipulation that he will be a friend to the family, and that she may continue to live in his house, under rent, six months after this marriage shall take place! The consideration to him is that she not only *discontinues* the two *suits*, but extinguishes the cause of action for slander and for breach of promise of marriage; these are the conditions of a settlement received by him from the woman he is to marry in five days afterwards! The two suits would be extinguished of themselves; at least the causes of action would be extinguished by *this very marriage. That* would be the state of the case if this paper was executed. It remained unexpected, and I will trace it hereafter.

The paper executed was the settlement he contemplated. He told Roberts and other witnesses so at the time. The papers themselves show it. This paper in her possession, in his handwriting, shows it. Now, your Honor will observe that both of these papers totally incompatible with the idea of a contemplated marriage, before the term of a single week should expire, between these parties. Why did she want a stipulation that she should remain in the house, and that he would be a friend to the family? Why did he want a general release from these causes of action?

Your Honor will observe in one of these papers a remarkable erasure. Here was a condition then that he would continue to rent the house to her if he continued to remain in the house as he now did. That is stricken out. She was too sharp to leave in that instrument any condition, so that in his desperate and eager determination to get rid of her, if he would go out of his house that agreement would be canceled. It probably was stricken out before she would consent to the settlement. At all events, it appears now stricken out.

That is the first stage of this settlement. Here I will speak for a single moment,—I will try to keep within the time—of the affidavit they were so anxious to introduce upon the other side. It is not an affidavit; it is a statement; it is of the same date; it is in his handwriting, and it bears his signature. He states that he has, up to that date, made no will, and if any is found it is a forgery. How this came into her possession we know not. It may have been taken from his safe upon one of those occasions in which she is proved to have examined that depository, or after his death when she had an opportunity to do it; or it may be that it was given by him to her, because she exacted it in this settlement. Harmless as the paper was in his esteem, and as it really is, it may have been left among his papers to show he had made no will. By possibility it may have been delivered to her. She may have demanded it as a part of the plan of this fictitious and fraudulent marriage as it was unknown to him, and he may have given it is order to get a settlement peacefully, knowing it was of no value to her or harm to him, and not knowing the view or the purposes for which she demanded it.

The next step in this settlement is in the forepart of November. This is a settlement in regard to the note. The note is given in consideration for the assumption of a judgment against William Burdell, which was assigned to Mrs. Cunningham. The Doctor accused her of, having, while holding this judgment—and it is of no earthly consequence what the consideration of that judgment was or how he held it; he held it, and she caused it to be assigned to her—while holding the judgment, he accused her of stealing the note, also. They settled that; they canceled the transaction. Three weeks after the alleged marriage she reassigns that judgment to him, and the paper is found among his papers after his death; and an affidavit from him that he had not negotiated this note, and that it should be void if ever found, is contained among his papers, bearing about the same date. There, if your Honor pleases, is the corresponding paper. Your Honor will observe that at that time he still adheres to the idea that the note had been abstracted from his possession, enough to state it among the possibilities in the affidavit he delivers to her. These two papers form a complete settlement, and together with the note settlement, restore the parties to the position they originally occupied.

Still the release is unexecuted, still the cause for action for breach of promise, and the cause for action for slander remains. She goes to her lawyer to talk about renewing it. She then reports that she has done so. About the time of the party of the sixteenth of January, [illegible] requires that she shall sign some paper [illegible] for he will let her have his parlors. He tells Fraser about some paper he wants signed. Upon the twenty-fourth of January, six days before his death, there is a row in the house. Augusta gives an account of it. Her mother was in his room, Augusta comes down as she stated before the Coroner, the Dr. sent up her little brother to ask her mother to come down. Augusta comes, knocks and finds the door locked. Then she opened it and pushed right in. He pushed her out against the banister. Her mother comes out, thinking she is hurt, but she is not hurt. The two servant girls, without any knowledge of the existence of the paper I am about to present to your Honor, testified also to that occurrence upon that day, so short a time before his death. Mary was in the hall scrubbing. She heard the row and was very much alarmed. She gives her own account of it. Hannah heard about it, too. The Dr. ran down stairs and said, "what shall I do with these devils? How shall I get them out of the house?"—that is the substance of it. I cannot give the words—"they will take my life." Mrs. Cunningham that evening tells Hannah that it begun about signing a paper. Mary Donohue says that while she was in the hall the Doctor had sent out as if for a policeman, and a man came to the door. Helen came down stairs crying and went into the parlor. Augusta comes down and speaks to her, and Helen then says to the Doctor, in the words of Mary Donohue, "I will get my mother to give you them papers," meaning this paper.

Why was the Doctor thus urgent? Mr. Frazer explains it. Upon that very day, a few hours before, Mr. Fraser had met Thayer, Mr. Thayer told him that these suits were merely discontinued, not settled. Fraser was surprised. He meets Burdell and tells him of this; Burdell turns away silently. He goes home to his house, resolved to have that paper executed before he leaves it. Among his papers is found, dated upon that day—what? Another general release, filled in in his own hand-writing, containing an addition, by which Mrs. Cunningham agrees also to quit the house upon the first of May. He cancels that stipulation which he had been obliged to give upon the previous occasion, that she might remain there after the year expired.

The next morning he shows that paper to Fraser, who identifies it; to the two Frasers. That same Sunday he shows it to Demis Hubbard, and he tells her with what difficulty he got it, as he told her before that Mrs. Cunningham had promised to give it to him. He shows it also to Dr. Smith, his partner, who identifies it also. When showing it to Dr. Smith, he seems puzzled about the genuineness of the signatures. He compared it with the very reassignment of the judgment of William Burdell with which I compared it, through an expert, before your Honor, in order to prove its execution by the same hand. "Can it be a forgery?" he says. If your Honor will compare that signature with the signature of Mrs. Cunningham, you will find, as the expert says, that there is no resemblance; and yet it is the same signature that she had affixed to the reassignment of the judgment of William Burdell, acknowledged before a Commissioner and delivered to Dr. Burdell. He had a right to rely upon it as her signature under the rules of law. It is not material to the case, but, in my judgment, that signature was written by Augusta; and if your Honor will read her testimony, although she denies it, and the testimony of her sister, who says it resembles Augusta's handwriting, I thing your Honor will come to that conclusion.

They thought they had cheated him at last; that whenever he should set up this paper they would be able to deny its authenticity, just as the counsel yesterday denied it. They had no idea that I would be able to prove it in this case. They knew that if I called upon anybody who knew Mrs. Cunningham's signature, he would swear that was not it. That would be the ordinary way, under the rules of law. It was only by this nice exception, whereby, in respect to a paper already in the case for purposes independent of comparison of handwriting. The Court is authorized to determine the question in that way, with or without the aid of experts, that I was able to prove that paper. Your Honor will remember that occurrence and the discussion which took place about it.

After three months of struggle between these parties, a keen active contest in which each party had a sharp eye upon his own rights and interests, Harvey Burdell succeeded in wringing from this woman—what? An extinguishment of the slander suit, and the breach of promise suit, so that they could not be renewed. Three months after he had married her! Then, Sir, he felt safe from a renewal of those suits. Now, Sir, he went steadily on to let his house. The night in which this paper was delivered to him—and the contest of that day was almost a contest of physical force—that night, for the first time, the servant girls were sent to bed at an unusual hour, their dishes unwashed, their work undone. What intervened I know not. Harvy Burdell lingered among the living six days longer. He went steadily on to let his house. Friday he consummated the agreement; Saturday numbered him with the dead.

Now, Sir, I say that here is a perfect documentary history under hand and seal of the settlement of these suits, each paper found in the possession of the proper party. They form a complete settlement. There never was any one of the settlements in which you can insert either a promise to marry or a marriage. They are all of them in direct inconsistency and perfectly incompatible with any such promise, or any such performance. Under the rules of law, if an action were brought in reference to this settlement, it would not be competent to give oral evidence to add such an important element as a promise to marry. There is no principle by which that rule should not be applied here. *The parties have settled* their differences, and written down the terms of the settlement; it is signed, sealed, and delivered to the proper parties. They are concluded by what they have done, and these papers present the complete and *true history of their settlements.* The idea that it was a part of this settlement, cotemporaneous with the two first papers, that these persons should marry is repugnant to everything done by both these parties. With this reference to the documentary evidence, he concluded by claiming that as the evidence stood, the claimant had no right to expect a decision *in her favor.*

REMARKS OF MR. EDWARDS.

Mr. Tilden was followed by Mr. Edwards, also for the contestants. He thought that after the very *thorough* and *effective* manner in which the material points in the case had been treated by Mr. Tilden, there remained but little more for him to do than to glance cursorily at some of the more prominent features of the case.

The counsel, after preliminary remarks, presented the following points:

I. *So solemn an act as marriage, on account of its train* of consequences, must be made out by certain and conclusive proof and by unimpeached witnesses.

II. A contract of marriage in the presence of a priest gives no more binding force to it than if it took place in the presence of a layman; and the certificate of the former has no legal value, unless the particular provisions of the statute are complied with. (2 R. S. 139, secs. 9, 10, 13, 14.)

3. If the certificate of marriage made out by Mr. Marvine had been found in the possession of Dr. Burdell, and by him indorsed, (as it is proved he carefully indorsed all his important papers,) then it might have amounted to valuable evidence, under the ruling in the case of the Barony of Say and Sele. (See Hulback, 258.) But the facts of the want of indorsement and possession in Mrs. Cunningham, destroy its effect as against the next of kin, while by parity of reasoning it helps their position.

IV. Mr. Marvine's incomplete private register of marriages has no force as evidence. In England a parish register may be evidence for some purposes, by statute law. Thus, it may be evidence of the time of a marriage and of its celebration *de facto*, for these are, necessarily, within the knowledge of the party making the entry. (Doe vs. Barnes 1, M. and Rob. 386, 389.) But, even a regular register in England is no proof of the identity of the parties there married with the parties in controversy; but the fact of identity must be established by other evidence. (Bird vs. Barlow, 1 Dow, 179; Barri vs. Mason, 19C. and P. 202, and note: Wedgwood's Case, 8 Greene, 75.) and as to Mr. Marvine's register—(2 R. S. 129, § 9; 1 Greenleaf on Evidence, 541, § 493, and cases there.)

V. Even though the statute has, perhaps unfortunately, laid open the door very widely to looseness of form in marriage cases, yet sufficient must be legally proved to shew contract of marriage in every instance—*i. e.*, the mutual words of the parties which form and make up the contract. (Wigmore's case, 1 Salk., 438; Weld vs. Chamberlayne, 2 Show, 300; Rex vs. Fielding, 12 Howell's St. Tr., 1327; Lyon's case, 1 East's P. C., 469; Lautour vs. Teesdale, 8 Taun't, 830; Jackson, *ex dem*; Dies vs. Winne, 7 Wend., 47.)

VI. While the rule of evidence in Surrogates' Courts still keep out parties in interest from being witnesses, and admits the testimony of the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham, such testimony should be weighed with great caution and doubt, arising from its having been given when their mother was laboring under a charge of having murdered the man whom she claims to have been her husband, and especially as any benefit, which she might expect to get from his estate would naturally be shared by them—probably in the present, and almost certainly in the future.

VII. All marriages attempted to be kept secret carry with them presumption of wrong or sinister motive.

VIII. When a marriage is kept secret, and even the chance of ever marrying has been disavowed by one party, up to the time of death, and never openly claimed by the other, the absence of all reasonable motive for concealment will greatly influence a decision against any such claim of marriage. It mainly did so in the well-known Berkly case. (Hulback's evidence of succession, 256.)

IX. Cohabitation, before an alleged marriage, takes away the legal point of consummation of a marriage by cohabitation. (Ross vs. Clarke, 8 Paige, 574.)

X. A contract of marriage, when not consummated by what may be called marital cohabitation, must be clearly made out.

XI. Even if observations which are attributed to Burdell, are to be believed, they do not supersede the necessity of proving a contract of marriage, while evidence of the remarks of a party (of Burdell) should always be scrutinized and received with caution, as it is the most dangerous evidence that can be admitted in a court of justice, and the most liable to abuse—especially where such party is dead. (See the case of MacNeil vs. Macgregor, 2 Bligh, N. S., 410; 1 Dow 394; 3 Wils. & Shaw, 85; MacLauchlan vs. Dobson, cited in 2 Bligh, N. S., 479, and see Shelford, 105.)

XII. The mother's claim and the daughter's explanation are inconsistent with truths scattered throughout the case. The daughter, Augusta Cunningham, has borne sufficient testimony of the character of the mother's claim—so far (to use the words of Bentham) from grudging the trouble of true answers, she has bestowed upon it the greater trouble of lies.

XIII. Where the person claiming as a party to the alleged contract is living and the transaction is recent, defects in the proof or in the explanation of suspicious circumstances are taken more adversely than when the events involved are remote and both of the parties are deceased. Hill vs. Burger, 3 Bradf. 432.

XIV. Where evidence, in the nature of *alibi* evidence, is brought to bear, the character of the witnesses is a great remedy to see whether there has been abuse; and to this is to be added the manner and the seeming motive of witnesses. (3 Bent. Jud. Evid., 376-8.)

XV. An alleged recent marriage should be susceptible of the clearest proof. Where, in such a case, there is nothing but mystery, concealment and doubt, the Court will not lend itself to sustain a claim founded upon all these. (Turpin vs. Public Administrator, 2 Brad., 424.)

XVI. None of the concomitants of marriage follow the one now alleged.

XVII. Aside from all the duties, rights and liabilities attaching to a married life, proof of marriage is more important than proof of crime, however high the grade. Crime may be the act of a moment, and its punishment be perfected in a swift space of time—and there's an end. But, jump rashly to the conclusion of marriage, and crime may succeed, rightful heirs be cast into the street wantonness be rampant and triumphant for a generation, and future strangers enjoy, through law, what was obtained by the wickedness of their immediate connections.

XVIII. The party holding the affirmative must prove his case by exhausting it at the outset, and afterwards can only get in merely that which qualifies and points to—in face simply "rebuts" the case as made on the other side. Cumulative testimony which creeps in after the other side has rested, and which has sprung up at the closing of the whole matter, and after a space of time when it might have been manufactured by collusion to fit the whole, is looked at with suspicion.—[Hastings vs. Palmer, 20 Wend., 225. Ford vs. Niles, 1 Hill, 300. Hollister vs. Bender, Hill, 150.]

XIX.—Where evidence on a question of marriage or no marriage is contradictory, the collateral circumstances, in which there can be no error, ought to have controlling force. (*Cunningham* vs. *Cunningham*, 2 Dow, 511.)

After having read his points he continued: Let us now look at the relative position of Harvey Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham.

As to Harvey Burdell, we find him the owner of the house No. 31 Bond-street, New-York; and occupying important parts of it for his professional business. A man between forty and fifty years of age, with habits formed, and showing all those peculiarities which attach to a City person leading the life of a confirmed bachelor; thought to be rich and proved to be considered so. A man, no way prepossessing; one of the last persons upon whom a woman would fix her passion, her love, her affection, or her respect.

He lets part of his house to Mrs. Jones, for boarders.

And Mrs. Cunningham goes there and takes the place of Mrs. Jones, enters into usual agreement as tenant with Harvey Burdell himself, at a full rent, and the position of landlord and tenant takes place, which is subsisting at the time of Burdell's death.

As to Mrs. Cunningham. We have a widow, old enough to have had a large family, with two of the children grown into womanhood.

Here are these two persons, and, according to the observation of all within and without the house, Mrs. Cunningham remains the widow of her first husband and Dr. Burdell continued a bachelor, leading his zig-zag bachelor's life. The one is then murdered, and the other, thereupon, claims to be *his* widow.

How this claim stands, the testimony will best tell. The counsel here resumed the testimony, scrutinizing closely, apparent weak points in the case as presented by the claimant, and concluded with an expression of belief that the chain of evidence presented by the contestants could not be broken.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE DEAN.

When Mr. Edwards had concluded Judge Dean began his argument for the claimant. In commencing he proposed to confine himself strictly to the arguments that had been made by the contestants. By arguments he did not refer to any remarks outside of the case, but to those founded on testimony in the case. The latitude indulged in had been great, and he could understand, under the circumstances, why it had been so. He should endeavor to discriminate between the three acts of the present drama. He could understand easily how counsel let loose their imaginations, in the present case, forgetting that it was confined to a single fact. He intended to ask his Honor to remember the rules that apply in a Court of Justice. In the case one peculiarity was, that all the witnesses who had given testimony that favored the case of the claimant, had been treated with the utmost discourtesy, by the counsel for the contestants. Dr. Uhl had been called the omnipresent witness for the claimant, to swear the cure out of any embarrassment. The fact was that Dr. Uhl had been called by the opposition in all the trials that had occurred down to the application for letters of Administration. In relation to the night of marriage the opposite counsel seemed to differ—it was not his duty to make them consistent—he intended to sift the mass, and bring out the truth, the fact that on the night named, Mrs. Cunningham was married to some one, and until after the death of Burdell there was no belief that Rev. Dr. Marvine had been suborned: that the marriage had been simulated. The next fact he would adduce, as admitted, unless Miss Augusta Cunningham were charged with perjury, was that she was a witness to the marriage. The next fact was that the man who was married on that evening *professed* to be Harvey Burdell. These he claimed were facts, and were not reconcilable with any other theory than that they were married. The next stone in his building was that the man who pretended to have been Harvey Burdell went there twice in the daytime—the last of which, had it been an attempt at fabrication, he would not have ventured on such an errand. If this were not the case, then Dr. Marvine, without any object, had perjured himself. The next stone that he *secured was that the person who went there again* on the 29th, was either Dr. Burdell or somebody resembling him strongly. The next proposition was that Miss Margaret Augusta Cunningham knew, on the night of the marriage, whether it was or was not Harvey Burdell, and if it were not him, she was thrice perjured. He accepted the issue, making her the central figure, and resting the issue upon her credibility. For this correction he proposed to examine the double columns *of contradictions* that had been presented by the counsel, and published in the New-York Daily Times; and as that he would ask the Court to decide her as pure and innocent a daughter as ever testified in a perplexed case before a Court. *He* meant to meet the whole *case* as it stood. The 7th point, to which he would call attention, was that the claimant had *gone seventy miles to her old Pastor* in Goshen, to officiate at a marriage. Whether it was for the marriage between Dr. Burdell and herself, was to be discussed. That she went there on the 27th was admitted. That was proven by the contestants. *Now, Burdell was known to Dr. Snodgrass*, and was it probable that she would go to him to officiate at a simulated marriage; and that to take place at No. 31 Bond-street. He would ask whether it were possible that any man or woman would go to her minister who knew her well, and who knew the other party well, if she intended to simulate a marriage. Supposing he had been present and officiating. What in the nature of the circumstances would have been the result. The probabilities were that Dr. Snodgrass would have remained at No. 31 Bond-street that night, and that the real Dr. Burdell would have been present in the morning. The natural morning congratulations would have exposed the fabrication. The next point was that the man who was married was either Dr. Burdell or another. If not, then mother and daughter were guilty of conspiracy and perjury. Again, on the 28th, Dr. Burdell was in the City, and capable of contracting a marriage. Another proposition was, that Dr. Burdell, up to the time of the marriage, was attentive to the claimant in such manner as to be consistent with the marriage. That he would establish by the conduct of the parties at Saratoga and elsewhere. His last point was, that Dr. Burdell lived in the house with the claimant from the marriage to the time of his death. Altogether, they furnished material for a structure of pure granite that could not be overthrown. What was there against it? Why the declarations of Dr. Burdell. Such facts as that he had declared her character was bad, were introduced to overthrow the whole perfect structure of evidence in favor of the marriage. That there were peculiarities in the conduct of Dr. Burdell he would not deny. But in his case the rule applicable in judging of insanity must be applied. He must be judged by himself—no other standard would suffice; and applying that rule, his conduct would be found consistent with his previous conduct; in that light the character of Dr. Burdell became important. What was his character; moral, mental, physical and social. Morally he was bad, mentally he was above the ordinary rank of men; physically he was a coward; socially he was not known in respectable society until after he became acquainted with the claimant. Thus far, continued Mr. Dean, I have not dealt with the witnesses. It has not been necessary. I have confined myself exclusively to the facts that were admitted, without dealing with particulars, without referring to witnesses, and to their various statements for or against any particular hypothesis. I know the facility with which Counsel can distort the testimony of any witness, by referring to a particular portion of it, and not regarding its general scope. I now come to the testimony of the witnesses; and I say here that we have two witnesses—one who has been sworn as a witness, and the other as a petitioner in the case—who know whether Dr. Burdell was the person who was married on the night of the 28th of October; and I say further, knowing where I stand—knowing what I state and what Court I am addressing—I say that these witnesses must either be impeached legally or the decree must be for the claimant. Augusta Cunningham, in other words, must be impeached, and her mother, the petitioner, must be impeached, or the decree in this case must be for the claimant. Now there are but three modes of impeachment known by the law: First, by disproving the testimony; second, by general evidence of bad reputation; and third, by proof of self-contradiction. Now the other side has not attempted to impeach the testimony of Augusta Cunningham, by evidence of general reputation. They contend, however, that she is impeached by self-contradiction, and by disproving the facts which she has stated. I shall, in discussing this matter, take them in the other order; and I say that Augusta Cunningham is not impeached by disproving the facts which she has stated. What is the fact—the material fact that she has stated? I pass over, because I know perfectly well that counsel, in their zeal, are apt to use figures of speech that in their cooler moments they would hardly recognize,—I pass over the remark that was made last evening, in reference to the testimony of this witness, that "she was spotted all over with the leprosy of perjury." I pass it over as one of those rhetorical flourishes sometimes used to convey an idea, but more generally to cover up the want of one; and I say that so far from being covered with the leprosy of perjury, the evidence in the case shows Augusta Cunningham's testimony to be entirely truthful. There is no material fact proved in the case contrary to the material statement she made before the Coroner, or contrary to the facts that she swore to in this Court. To what material fact has she testified? Not that a marriage was consummated by the forms of law before the Rev. Mr. Marvine. Both Mr. Marvine and his girl proved that, and her testimony did not become material in that particular. The material fact that she was called upon to attest was the identity of the party. Who invited her to witness that ceremony, or when she was asked to do it, as quite immaterial. Counsel went on to illustrate by supposing a case, in which h had dined with a friend at the Astor House on a certain day, and was afterwards called to prove that fact, to prove an *alibi* for that friend, who might be charged with committing a crime at a distant place at that particular time. If he were corroborated in the material fact that the party was at the Astor House, and he dined in his company at the particular time, it would be very unimportant whether or not he should remember correctly as to who invited him. Did he swear it was Mr. Tilden who invited him, when it proved to be some other party, this would be no ground for imputing perjury to him, so long as the material fact to which he testified was correct. And yet it was in such secondary and immaterial matters that the Counsel on the other side had sought to impeach the testimony of Augusta Cunningham. He entered this plea as a caveat, not because it was needed in this case, but because he claimed the other side should establish, in order to invalidate this marriage, that Augusta Cunningham had so falsely testified that on a trial for perjury she would be convicted. But he did not wish to avail himself of this caveat, for he desired to meet the issue fairly and squarely, and he hoped the reporters would so record it, that they were willing, on the part of the claimant, to stand or fall by his Honor's decision, upon the evidence, whether Dr. Burdell was in New-York on Sunday, October 16 and Monday, the 27th, or not. They had called witnesses to meet those from Herkimer upon this subject, and it was with entire confidence that a review of the entire testimony he would submit that question and the Court. Counsel alluded to the circumstances as corroborative, in a high degree, of Augusta's testimony that Dr. Burdell had not been out of New-York for two weeks before the marriage, but left for Saratoga in the end of that week; that the registry of the Marvine House Saratoga, and the books of the La farge Hotel, of which she then had no knowledge, and which were only now produced, fully sustained her in showing that the Doctor left on the 30th of October.

He examined the testimony of Eli Taylor, and cited several circumstances to show how improbable it was that Dr. Burdell would (without any object) have visited Herkimer at the time stated.

Counsel was upon this subject when, it being 10½ o'clock, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, when one hour will be allowed Judge Dean to close his argument.

A Southern Organization.

The Louisianians of the Parish of Plaquemines, held a public meeting on the 9th June, to effect an organization of a new party on Southern principles, and in the course of an address to the public, expressed themselves freely, as follows:

"In the affairs of our nation at this time stands one question preëminently conspicuous, and overshadowing all others—that is, the conflict of the South against Northern aggression—a contest which we desire not, but which we cannot shun. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the many acts of Northern enmity, nor to particularise offences. Nullifications of the decrees of the United States Supreme Court, and the murder of United States officials in the execution of federal laws enacted for the protection of Southern rights, are acts which have been perpetrated in Northern States, by Northern men, and obtained sanction by Northern Legislatures. Grants of money to Northern companies to wage war upon Southern people, are facts which disgrace the records of Northern State assemblies. We need go no further. Every mail brings you news that should warn you of impending danger. Certainly does it behoove us, most urgently, to provide the means of defence. We ask no favors—no concessions; all we require is justice—is independence—and this we must have.

But will a Free-Soil Administration grant us justice? Nay, rather will it not trample upon our rights? And is not the Free-Soil Party now so strong as to make success almost certain in the next election for the Presidency? This, we fear, is too true; but, while yet doubtful, let us use all diligence, and strain every nerve to prevent it; and, if in this unsuccessful, at least to place ourselves in the best attitude of defence. To do this, it becomes necessary to *consolidate the strength* of the Southern people. There are no causes which should operate to prevent our cohesion. *Points of past contention must be made* to yield to the object in view. We look upon it not only as a matter of policy, but as one of necessity, and to obtain which we are in duty bound to make sacrifices. It is impossible to blend influences under any party retaining, *in toto*, its ancient aspect. Besides diversities of principles, feelings have been engendered by *political strife which must render fusion impossible* or ineffective.

Political exigencies require, too, a modified organization, under which the national question of "Southern Rights" must be made first and superior to all others, and exclusive of old and obsolete issues which have been retained only to subserve the purposes of *partisan leaders. While, however*, asserting determination to maintain our rights, let it be understood that we claim nothing that the terms of our Federal Compact do not bestow, and that we are ready to acknowledge the rights and to assist our Northern brethren in obtaining every benefit which can accrue to them from the operation of laws consistent with the Constitution. We therefore propose an organization as free from sectionalism as is possible within the law—*not exclusive*—contending for "*Southern Rights.*" We would not call this a Southern party. We propose a name more comprehensive, more fraternal, and which is perfectly inoffensive, and peculiarly expressive of our purposes. We suggest the term Constitutional. The Constitution is the ark of our strength—obedience to it our safeguard; we want nothing short of it; we require nothing beyond it. Happy, too, will be this nation when its provisions are strictly observed; and, although we may have little or no effect in fixing its rule, we will be rewarded by the conviction of our attempt to render it inviolate. We believe that with wisdom, prudence, labor and skill, a combination of principles acceptable to the majority of all parties might be set forth, which, while expressing our attachment to the Union, and our wish to preserve our fraternal relations to those of our fellow-citizens of the North who remain faithful to the Constitution, would also embody a policy specially adapted to the wants and grievances of the South. To do this let us strive, even though we fail.

Letter from General Cass.

General Cass, during his recent visit to Detroit was invited to a public dinner, but instead of going sent a letter:

Gentlemen: I return you my warm thanks for your kind communication; such a testimonial of confidence and good-will from my friends and neighbors, among whom I have lived for many years, is one of the most precious testimonials of regard which I have received during a long course of public life, first commenced under an appointment by Mr. Jefferson, and now drawing towards its close.

For almost half a century this place has been my home. I saw it when it was but a small exposed village upon the very verge of civilization, and I have lived to see it become a populous and flourishing city, in the midst of a beautiful and cultivated country, abounding in the elements of prosperity, and I am attached to it by all those ties of recollection and association, some of joy and some of sorrow, which bind together the past and the present. But I have been required by imperative considerations to leave this scene of my earlier and my later exertions, and break off a connection so dear to me. I have been called by the President of the United States to take charge of one of the Executive Departments of the Government at Washington, as I was called there by one of his predecessors twenty-six years ago upon a similar duty. I recognize among those who have given me the assurance of their esteem upon the present occasion, the names of several of our fellow-citizens, who then bade me a like farewell. Rarely does it fall to the lot of any man to be able to thank his friends as I thank mine now, for such a grateful and renewed testimonial of confidence, under circumstances so nearly similar but so long separated by time and by varied events, both in our own country and abroad, which have marked the intervening years of my life.

During the few days I shall remain here, it will be out of my power to accept the invitation to a public dinner with which you have honored me. But though compelled to decline it, I shall ever bear in grateful recollection this mark of your kindness, trusting by the favor of Providence, that when this, my last public duty shall be terminated, I may be permitted to return and pass the few days that may remain to me in the midst of a community where I have lived so long and happily.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The mails from Europe by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached the City last evening. Our latest dates from London are to June 19.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Americans in Paris—French Policies and the Elections—President Buchanan's Appointments, &c., &c.

Paris, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

* * Senator Sumner left here this morning for London. The voyage was of service to him, but after his arrival he became much worse and for some weeks seemed likely to suffer a serious relapse. Under the advice of his physicians he started upon a tour through the South of France, and exercised a good deal on horseback among the Pyrenees, which he found exceedingly beneficial, and he returned to Paris a week ago in excellent health and spirits. He seems now almost entirely restored. He has devoted himself unceasingly during his stay to studying the politics of France, in which he has had some marked advantages. He has seen closely and intimately all the leading men of all parties. Immediately upon his arrival he dined with the members of the Institute, and has since visited Lamartine, Guizot, De Tocqueville, Montalembert, Berryer and others, who, though not now actively connected with public life, are still men of influence and of historical celebrity.

Mr. Sumner evidently intends to devote himself permanently to politics, and he studies public affairs, therefore, with zealous and conscientious assiduity. At his hotel he was constantly surrounded with maps, journals, and books, and was as thoroughly and incessantly industrious as any student in the medical schools. Even those who most dislike his opinions and his public career, must concede to him the accomplishments of a scholar, and an ambition—as rare as it is creditable—to qualify himself for the proper discharge of his public duties. I know that in the United States mere scholarly acquirements avail less in public life than in any other country. Men of the most profound learning, and the most extensive reading, fail most conspicuously in their attempts at a public career. The first and main thing requisite for a successful politician in America, (using the word in its best sense,) is undoubtedly a quick and hearty sympathy with the popular instincts and wants; and it constantly happens that the man who has this, though ignorant and rude to the last degree, leaves completely in the background the most learned and accomplished scholars who lack it. But it is exceedingly desirable that the two should be united,—that our *popular* public men should be somewhat more cultivated,—and that our scholars who aspire to public position, should know something more of the people whom they profess to serve. Perhaps all this will come in time,—and *perhaps* the tendency is all the other way. There are a good many, at home and abroad, who watch the political indications of the great Republic with profound anxiety as well as interest.

Prof. Morse is here, staying at the house of the American Minister. He has had one or two interviews with Count Walewski, the Minister of State, whom he finds deeply interested in the project of the Transatlantic Telegraph. It has been feared that the cable could not possibly be shipped on board the *Niagara*, as she was quite unfitted for its reception;—but I believe it has been decided to try the experiment. She is to take that portion of the cable which is being made at Liverpool,—the British vessel, the *Agamemnon*, taking that part which was made at Greenwich. The two vessels are to rendezvous at Cork when they are ready for their departure;—but this cannot take place before the 1st or 10th of August;—and I should not be *greatly surprised to hear of the postponement of the entire expedition until another season.* It will not be safe to count upon favorable weather after the middle of August, and without a reasonable certainty of such weather, nothing can be done. The recent sudden and heavy decline in the stock of the Company indicates an abatement of the confidence which has hitherto been felt in the enterprise.

There is not a very great number of Americans here at present. Mr. Bryant, with his family, is here, but leaves soon for Heidelberg. The family of Mr. W. W. Stone, of New-York, leave to-morrow for Switzerland. Col. Scott and family are here, but will leave next week for Ems, which *they visit for the benefit of the health of* Mrs. General Scott, whom they find much better than their previous advices had led them to expect. Senator Sumner, as I have already stated, has gone to London, but will return here in the course *of a month. He goes to England now*, in order to attend the session of Parliament, and to see some of the many public men who will now be there. He will return to the United States in November. Dr. Bigelow returned in the *Arago*, *and has resumed practice in the Rue de la Paix.*

The coming elections create some little political activity just at present, but of a very subdued sort. The entire Legislative Assembly is to be chosen anew—the election commencing next Sunday and *lasting two days. This is the only body*, as you know, from which the Emperor has anything to fear, as both the Council of State and the Senate are appointed by himself. The election is by universal suffrage, and is theoretically free—but really its professed freedom amounts to very little. In every department the conduct of the election is in the hands of the *Prefet*; and in every department the *Prefet* is appointed by the Emperor! The *Prefet* alone has the list of voters, prepares the ballots, arranges the polls, and counts the returns. Mayor Wood or Capt. Rynders will tell you what sort of *freedom* there can be in elections conducted under such auspices. The universal expectation is that the Government candidates will be returned throughout. In the "rural districts" the Emperor is popular and strong. It is in Paris alone that there are symptoms of an active opposition party:—and as there is no freedom of speech or of the press,—no public meetings, no clubs, no open and active canvass of the merits and principles of opposing candidates, resistance to the Government is carried on under manifest disadvantages. Still, there has been something like a coalition effected between the Orleanists and the Republicans, who have united upon a single ticket and are endeavoring to secure for it the support of their combined forces. The chances are, however, that they will be routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Indeed, many sagacious persons believe that the coalition weakens the Republicans by loading them with the odium of having, for the sake of breaking down the Government, allied themselves to a party with which they cannot possibly have any sympathy, either of principle or of interest. Every body wonders what Cavaignac means by accepting the nomination;—his best friends are unwilling to suppose that, if elected, he will take the oath to support the Imperial Constitution, without which he cannot take his seat;—and no one is able to see why he should go through the farce of an election if he intends to decline. Still the opinion is very freely expressed that even he will be defeated at the polls. The Government is active, vigilant and resolute in its efforts to control the elections,—and the universal belief is that it will be successful.

It would be absurd for me to venture, after so short a stay here, to speculate upon French politics, which offers a wide field for very protracted study. But whatever may be the secret sentiments of the French people, all outward symptoms indicate strength and stability for the present régime.

[illegible] as long as the Emperor remains at the head of affairs. His talent for administration is certainly wonderful. Vigor, energy, method and activity characterize every department of the Government. The army admire him; the masses of the people are captivated by his solicitous attention to them; the men of business relish the peace and quiet which insures their profit; and as for the "old Regime"—the Legitimists and the Orleanists—he makes capital out of their dislike, and is actually the strongest for their opposition. How long all this will last, no one can tell. One thing is pretty clear—not even the sudden explosions of revolutionary wrath for which Paris is famous, can take LOUIS NAPOLEON by surprise. He knows the world,—he knows France and he knows Paris, thoroughly. He has built an enormous barrack behind the Hotel de Ville, and by a subterranean passage can pour five thousand troops, in two hours, into that focus of insurrection, in case of an emeute. He is cleaning out the old Rats at the [illegible] of the Faubourg St. Antoine, by which he [illegible] the mob as it may attempt to draw from that quarter. Every contingency has been foreseen and provided against—[illegible] that may raise its head, [illegible] in power, will find itself compelled [illegible] the most formidable power it has encountered since the first NAPOLEON swept the streets of Paris with his artillery.

I am not an admirer either of insurrections or [illegible] in the abstract. But in sympathizing with every New-Yorker who escapes from the intolerable filth and squalor of that City, and looks at the streets of any European Capital, I am half inclined to wish that the rank weeds hung half-a-dozen of our public officers upon lamp-posts,—that somebody of the respectable classes would take forcible possession of the City government, or that, by some other process, no matter what, we could have a thorough revolution in the administration of our City affairs. Paris is three times as large as New-York: it is not half as favorably situated for cleanliness or health; yet the streets throughout are cleaner than Broadway in its best estate;—they are all well paved and kept in perfect order;—crime is repressed;—persons and property are perfectly safe;—and in every particular the city government accomplishes the ends for which alone any government exists. It is humiliating for an American to think of the contrast presented in his own country and especially in its great metropolis.

There is considerable interest felt here in the diplomatic appointments of the new Administration. Everybody would be glad to see the many incapable men now in office abroad replaced by others, and such were entertained that Mr. BUCHANAN's experience in this department of our government would incline him to act intelligently, and with reference to the interests and honor of the country in his appointments. But it is understood that he yields his own convictions of justice and of right to the clamors of partisan demagogues;—that the insolence with which places are claimed as rewards of party service has proved too much for his facile nature,—and that we are soon to have a swarm of noisy politicians poured into Europe to protect the interests and represent the dignity of the great Republic of the West. As one instance of the manner in which the President's name is used in this connection, I may mention that the Chevalier WYKOFF, who is somewhat known in Europe, has said publicly that he left Mr. BUCHANAN in such a position that he dared not refuse him whatever consulship he might choose to ask. At the time of saying this he had just decided between Havre and Paris! Letters by the Niagara state that Mr. VERDY, the present Consul of Havre,—who is a most efficient officer and an accomplished gentleman,—is to be removed. It would not be at all strange to see him succeeded by WYKOFF. By the way, if W. must have a place, why not send him to Genoa? He has been there before, and knows something of the local customs and local law.

GERLIER, the French felon recently returned under the extradition treaty, is still here, having been brought to Paris by Officer DEVOE, who declined to hand him over to the authorities of Havre, inasmuch as they declined to give him a receipt and thus release him from any further responsibility. The Directors of the Railroad desired Mr. DEVOE to remain here until the other captive should be returned from New-York,—but I presume the news of their discharge will lead to the speedy action upon GERLIER's case.

The weather has been cool for the season, but it is now perfectly delightful. Yours, R.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

The Candidates—Speculations—The Arrival of Gerlier in France—Personal Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The election excitement is growing warm. The entire attention of the country seems to be directed to and State. They neglect their own candidates in the Paris districts to devote the chances of CAVAIGNAC and GOUDCHAUX, CARNOT and LAMODIÈRE. Unfortunately for the success of these gentlemen, a division has occurred in their ranks. The candidates of the journalists have been met by a list of candidates from the Republican Committee, and each division of the party adheres to its list. Five of the candidates on each list are, however, adopted by the framers of both lists, and this may perhaps secure their election. Leaving out the names of the candidates are familiar to your readers by their connection as Ministers, Representatives, or Journalists, with the events of 1848, I give you these lists, adding that of the Government:

Government List.	Candidates of the People's Journals.	Candidates of the People's Committee
1. Garnier Pagès.	Lamoricière.	Raynaud.
2. Goudchaux.	Bethmont.	Bethmont.
3. Germain Thibaudin.	Cavaignac.	Cavaignac.
4. Vivien.	Leblanc.	Garnier-Pagès.
5. Moulin-Jury.	Carnot.	Carnot.
6. Renouard.	Goudchaux.	Goudchaux.
7. Lanquetin.	Desmons.	Bastide.
8. Frémy-Ligneville.	Vavin.	Simon.
9. Lamoricière.	Delasalle.	D. Lasteyrie.
10. Dr. Yvoire.	Reynaud.	Pelletan.

All the Republican candidates, on both tickets have signified their intention to stand as candidates and have complied with the requisitions of the law. I do not know that I have yet explained to you the nature of these requisitions. The Court of Lyons, and subsequently the Court of Cassation at Paris, to which the question was appealed, decided that candidates should be required to carry a printed ticket bearing their name to a judicial officer, that they should there sign and deposit the ticket, and be accompanied by a responsible witness to testify to their identity. With the accomplishment of these conditions all candidates are allowed to distribute their tickets for the ballot-box. It is the place here to mention another peculiarity of the election system of the Empire which may interest you. Before the election all voters are required to attend at the usual places of voting, and obtain a card which gives them the right of vote on election day. To obtain this card they are obliged to sign a register, to show their birth certificate, their passport, and what more I do not know. The object of this system is simply to avoid a recount to many decisions at the ballot-box. It is a system which would not work well with us, since, with our lax police regulations, the conditions of personality could not be secured. The French ballot is secret.

The division in the Republican ranks, perhaps should say the expression with which the Republicans come forward to protest against the Imperial Government, has given rise to a fierce polemic between the government journals on one side, and those of the Republican party on the other. The Constitutionnel is thundering, overbearing, and bitter; it recalls to the memory of the people the events of February, of April, and of June, and demands to know if they wish a revival of those days in the persons of the Republican candidates, who are their living avengers? It compares the glory, greatness, prosperity, and the security of France under the present Government, to the fickle, unsettling, and bloody reign of the Provisional, and calls on enlightened and happy France to choose!

The Constitutionnel demands, and says the Government has a right to demand, that the Republicans candidates should state before the election whether they intend to take the oath and their seats if elected? *If it is a false demand*, [illegible] to protect against the Government [illegible] the electors quad, the Government ought to know it. The *Press* denies the right of the Government to require the presence of the signatures of candidates. If the candidates have complied with the requirements of the law in bringing his name before the people, no one has any right to go beyond.

M. LABOULAYE, the Orleanist candidate on the Republican list, has declared his intention to take the oath and serve, if elected. None of the Republicans have made any declaration in this respect, and it is believed they will *not serve if elected*.

The *Pays*, that duplicate of the *Constitutionnel*, is not less haughty or bitter against the Republicans for daring to present their candidates, and for showing their determination to support them. "The Republican Party," says that journal, "after six years of abstention and of silence [why is it silent?] has come to life in the persons of a list of its notabilities, whom they present as candidates to the electors of Paris. We know their object. Since the imperial institutions cannot be overthrown by an armed struggle, they resign themselves to the use of industry, that is to say, they try to introduce themselves by a *password*, and hope thus to surprise and disarm the garrison. *This password is the oath!*" The *Pays*' idea is ingenious and may possess some truth. The oath of allegiance to the Emperor and the Constitution guards the door of entry to the representative hall; once inside its precincts this same oath serves as a cloak under which another and perhaps a successful 2d of December might be hatched. Who knows?

All these discussions have had the effect desired by the Government papers—they have drawn the *Siècle*, the leading champion of the republican cause, too far. This morning, that journal contains at the head of its columns a third warning. The *Moniteur* also publishes the warning. It is not the least curious document of this election campaign, and as it is a highly instructive paper in showing the workings of the imperial system, I transcribe it for you verbatim, as follows:

"The year 1857, etc. We, CHARLES GABRIEL RUSAN, Commissary of Police of the City of Paris, have notified M SOUGENEX, director of the journal *Le Siècle*, and M. HAVIN, editor, Rue Taitbout, No. 21, at the residence of M. HAVIN, where we have gone in finding the bureaux of the journal closed, in speaking to M. HAVIN in person, the following warning:

The Secretary of State for the department of the Interior, in view of the 63d organic decree on the press of the 17th of February, 1852; in view of the two warnings given to the Siècle at the date of 12th December, 1853, and the 24th of February, 1857; in view of the article contained in the Siècle of the date of the 17th June, (yesterday,) commencing with these words: "If any one doubted," etc., and signed L. HAVIN;

Considering that in this article the *Siècle*, not satisfied with attributing exclusively to the candidates of the opposition, which it terms Democratic, the monopoly of the great principles of 1789, imputes to the electors who will vote for the government candidates "a desire to attack the cause of families in their rights of primogeniture and their religious marriages, of menacing the rights of property in wishing to establish under the deceptive name of testamentary liberty the right of disposessing children for the benefit of the congregations, of menacing the cause of civil equality, the cause of liberty of thought, liberty of writing and of speaking," etc.

Considering that the Government of the Emperor, based on the sovereignty of the people and the principles of 1789, fundamental principles of French society hereafter immovable, cannot allow to be thus calumniated the ideas of order and of progress which it represents, together with the electoral mass which approves them;

That the journal *Le Siècle*, visited already by two official warnings, might, by the terms of the law, be immediately suspended; but the Government, which has permitted to the electoral struggle the largest latitude, does not wish, although it has the right to strike down in the last days of this contest even one of the most lively and most active organs of an opposition of which public opinion will appreciate the importance;

That it cannot, however, dispense itself from the duty of admonishing the *Siècle*, that it will not allow it to pervert in the profit of a sterile agitation, the loyal intention of a policy which is the glory, the tranquillity and the security of the country.

On the proposition of the Director-General of Public Surety,

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1. A warning is given to the journal *Le Siècle*, in the person of M. SOUGENEX, responsible Director, and of M. HAVIN, signer of the article.

ART. 2. The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Signed, BILLAULT,
Minister of Interior.

This poor revolution of 1789! to what ends is it made subservient! The Republicans invoke it as their starting point and their guiding star. The Imperialists in turn, claim it as the foundation of the impeachable and impregnable principles upon which they govern, and because the *Siècle* doubts the fact, chokes the conviction down its throat!

In the divisions of the Republican party at Paris, we see a sort of explanation of the difficulties of sustaining a Republic in France. If Frenchmen cannot work shoulder to shoulder against a powerful enemy who has displaced them and put them on the defensive, how are we to expect them to adhere when they are flushed with victory and power? French human nature is more at fault than the accidents of the situation. There is nothing united in France but power, and there is no power that is not despotic.

You may wish to know what are the chances of success of the Republican candidates. It is conceded, I believe, (notwithstanding the Government's allusion to "*sterile* agitation" in the *Siècle's* warning,) that CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX and CAVAIGNAC stand a fair chance of election; DE LASTEYRIE, also, has some chance.

The despotic measures brought into requisition by many of the Prefects of the Departments, to press the electors into the support of the Government candidates, has produced a good deal of irritation. I would gladly detail to you some of these arbitrary measures, but they would occupy too much space. The following, however, is not a distorted sample of many: A Mayor of one of the towns says in his "drumming-up" circular to the subjects of his small kingdom—"Who can better represent in the Chamber of Deputies the will of the Prefect [*the will of the Prefect!*] than his son-in-law? Who can better defend your interests than he who has united his destinies to the daughter of the most eminent magistrate of the Department at Seine-et-Oise?"

After that, as the French say, we will "withdraw the ladder," and proceed to other subjects.

A new batch of Senators has been appointed by the Emperor, among whom you will see the names of General NEIL, the talented engineer of the Crimean campaign; Baron HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, and M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police. This last appointment raised some recriminations among the old Senators on account of the inferior grade from which the promotion is made—as though their own position was really one of dignity and importance. They are, evidently, betrayed by the name they bear. To satisfy the offended dignity of these Senators in name, it is said that his Majesty intends to elevate the office held by M. PIETRI to a position nearly, if not quite, equivalent to that of the abolished Ministry of Police. He will be, perhaps, a Director-General of Police.

Their Majesties and a crowd of notabilities made a narrow escape with their lives, a few days ago, near St. Cloud. The whole party had mounted on the car of a new portable military railroad, to try its operation and test its capabilities. The length of track laid down for the experiment was about a mile and a half. In this distance there was an inclined plane, and at the bottom of the plane a curve. When the car, with its imperial load of passengers, arrived at the inclined plane, the brakes were applied, but would not work. The car soon attained an immense velocity, and every one it seems made up their minds for a horrible death. The Emperor, the imperial chronicler of the event assures us, was the only one who regarded the danger in the face with calmness; and yet the conqueror of Sebastopol and the two other Crimean Marshals were there! The accident did not happen, however, and the same chronicler states, in order to give the proper intensity to the recital, that the Duke of MALAKOFF, after drawing a long breath, declared he "had never been so near death in his life!" Which, no doubt, proves that he must have been considerably in the rear on the day on which he gained his title.

ARRIVAL OF GERLIER.

The arrival of GERLIER in France, the expeditious manner in which the Government at Washington executed its part of the extradition, and the very clear and able judgment of Commissioner BETS, have given immense satisfaction in France. The journals are almost willing to withdraw all they have said about BUCHAN. On his arrival at Havre, the French police offered to take charge of GERLIER, but on Marshal DEVOE's demand for a receipt, he was refused. Mr. DEVOE then determined to deliver the prisoner in Paris himself, which he did. GERLIER is in the prison MAZAS, alongside his comrade CARPENTIER; but neither of them have yet been brought out for examination. The officers told Mr. DEVOE that as soon as the case of PANOV and PARIS were disposed of, the pound of ex-Vice-President, only one of whom, [illegible] would take place.

Mr. SUMNER arrived in Paris a few days ago, after a month's sojourning in the South of France among the remains of the old Gallic and Roman cities, where he has been collecting health, and classic ideas as well for his future Parliamentary duties. Before his departure South, he had a *round of visits to make in a* society that caused him too much excitement, and he suffered from it. He saw most of the great men disconnected with the Government—LAMARTINE, GUIZOT, BERRYER, DROUYN DE LHUYS, MONTALEMBERT—by whom he was received and treated with marked distinction. The voyage through the rural districts has done him good, and although there is still a weakness of the spine, he feels at times perfectly well. Mr. SUMNER left Paris on Tuesday for a six weeks' stay at London, where he wishes to study the Parliamentary men. He will then make a visit into Switzerland, return and visit Scotland, Ireland and the English rural districts, and return to the United States in time for the opening of Congress.

Mr. WIKOFF is in town, and comes out with the promise of the Consulship either at Havre or Paris.

Professor MORSE is also here, stopping for a few days, while the *Niagara* is taking in her cable. The rendezvous for the two ships is at Cork, about the 27th of July, where the cables will be joined in order to talk through the whole line to see if there is no flaw. The cable will then be cut, and the ships will proceed to sea. Mr. MORSE has some apprehension that the ships will not be ready to go to sea by the time specified, and he says that, if they are not ready during the first eight days of August, he will not consent to the operation this year, as he would be afraid of the storms on the coast in the last week of August. The ships will run out about six miles an hour, and each vessel will have 900 miles to accomplish, which will require 15 days for each to arrive at its haven.

The *Arago* brought out a Mademoiselle DOMINIQUE, of New-Orleans, in company with her family, who, in a few days, is to become the wife of our confrere of the press, M. GAILLARDET. MALAKOFF.

The Problem of Slavery in the United States.

From the Paris Presse, June 18.

Some of the journals of the Southern States of the American Union have taken, upon the subject of Slavery, a new position,—one, moreover, quite as full of encouragement as of interest, abandoning the policy of invectives and recriminations against the Northern Press; and perceiving that all its efforts of logic cannot save a cause which is doomed in the near or remote future, by the increasing preponderance of the Free States and the resistless progress of civilization, these journals have gradually abandoned the field of sterile controversy, in order to attend to facts, and to seek a practical solution of the problem of Slavery,—which touches the very heart of American Society. Circumstances render this discussion opportune. On the one hand, attempts at revolt on the part of the negroes in certain States of the West, and threats of remorseless punishment which are openly uttered in the North, indicate that the danger of a social crisis cannot long be postponed by force. On the other hand, the South has just achieved a victory which has placed in its hands both the Executive and the Legislative power of the Federal Government. It is master of the political situation, and can now begin the Christian work of a gradual emancipation without the appearance of yielding to its opponents. It can make a merit of necessity in the eyes of those who have recognized its rights, and are still ready to defend them out of respect for the Constitution.

In order to understand these *rights of property* in slaves from the legal point of view, and justly to appreciate the interests involved in this contest between two races of the human family, it is necessary to go back three centuries and study the historical origin of African servitude. All institutions, even the most barbarous, have a reason for their existence. Nothing in history is ever accomplished without a cause and an object.

In going back to its origin we find that the Slave-trade that ignoble traffic, had its birth in a motive of charity no less than of profit. The first European Colonies which founded establishments in the New World, failed in the work they had undertaken. They had conquered the native races, but had themselves been conquered by the sun of the tropics;—they had subdued the soil, but they could not make it productive.

At the same time the reports of travelers who explored the coasts of Africa, abounded in narratives of the wars of extermination which the natives of those countries carried on with each other. These wars were merciless. The blacks were not only destroyed,—they devoured one another.

Upon reading these narratives the Colonists,—Spanish, French and English, conceived the idea of making these savages understand that the worst use they could put a man to, was to roast him. They proposed to them the sale of their captives. The Africans listended to the proposal, found brandy better than blood, and instead of killing their prisoners, they sold them to the Colonists, who considered it their right to profit by the lives of those whom they had saved.

The Slave-trade was thus at once an inspiration of interest, and an act of humanity;—avarice and philosophy equally found it to their advantage. So true is this that most of the clergy approved the enterprise which snatched a population of cannibals and pagans from barbarism and idolatry. They escaped execution, it is true, only to fall into Slavery; but this Slavery was relatively a benefit for them and for civilization. Nothing shows this more clearly than a comparison of the African who has passed some years in the Colonies with the African just landed in the slave markets of Brazil, or of Cuba. The brutalization of the latter is so complete that he scarcely knows his right hand from his left. Before the least actual service can be obtained from him it is necessary to create within him a moral life and with the greatest pains, to diffuse some rays of intelligence amidst the darkness of his mind. If the owners of these slaves have stolen the bodies of these poor creatures, they have given them souls in exchange, and from brutes have made them into something resembling men.

Such is the excuse which Philosophy makes for African Slavery, if it is susceptible of excuse. It should be added, in justice to our cotemporaries, that they have found this institution established at their hearths,—that habit has deprived it of its shocking character, and that they cannot repudiate this bequest of their ancestors, without at the same time, disinheriting their own children.

The Americans are regarded as the most practical people in the world—the nation which carries to the furthest extreme the care of their material interests. Meantime they have, ever since 1808, voluntarily relinquished the Slave-trade, which their English ancestors had bequeathed to them as one of their most profitable branches of commerce: Of all the nations both of the Old and the New Worlds, they were the first to set this example, and the prohibition of the Slave-trade, decreed by their Legislature, has been more scrupulously respected by them than by Brazil, Cuba, and most of the other Colonies. These are facts which should not be forgotten in this connection.

The statesmen who had the honor of putting an end to the importation of human cattle into their country, now become the privileged country of political liberty, had hoped that the black race would disappear with the extinction of the sources which had previously supplied it. At that time Slavery had but little hold upon opinion in America. It was of small importance, in consequence, of the difficulty and expense which attended the culture and the purification of Cotton. But the hope of American philanthropists was thwarted by a simple machine—that of WHITNEY, who, merely wishing to effect an industrial economy, in reality gave birth to a social revolution in both the new world and the old. After the invention of this machine, cotton became the most profitable product of the whole South, and slaves have become quadrupled in value. While the price of negroes has increased from $400 to $1,500, with the increase of cotton, Slavery has proportionally extended and become a powerful institution, which is to-day intimately interwoven with the tissue of the social organization of the United States.

Meantime the population of slaves to the rest of the population has relatively diminished, for in 1790 they were one in *five-and-a half*, and in 1850 they were only one in *seven-and-a-quarter*. This shows only that the increase of the whites has been still more rapid than that of the colored race. The slaves who numbered only 697,897 in 1790, and 988,011 in 1800, before the abolition of the slave-trade rose to 1,191,364 in 1810, to 1,538,064 in 1820, 2,009,051 in 1830, 2,487,355 in 1840 and 3,204,489 in 1850, while the total population is 23,191,920. Slavery existed in eleven of the thirteen Provinces which formed the basis of the Confederation, which, to-day, consists of 31 States and five Territories. Maine and Massachusetts were the only States free from this reproach. Slavery disappeared in 1800 from Vermont, which had only 17 slaves,—in 1810 from New-Hampshire, which counted only 158; but it was not legally prohibited until 1820 in Rhode Island, which in the census of that year still showed 14 slaves,—from Connecticut which had 25, New-York which had 76, Pennsylvania which had 402, New-Jersey which had 8,254, and Delaware where they reached 4,509.

Of the thirteen original States only five now hold slaves;—but the number has been raised to 14 in the whole Union by divisions of some of the States, by the purchase of Louisiana and the conquest of Texas. The five States on the other hand have been reduced to 19 by the settlement of the Northwest and the conquest of California, and their majority will be increased by the [illegible] of Kansas, in dispute by the contending [illegible]. The Slave States have no further extension in prospect, except from the settlement of Texas, which is large enough to form three colonies, and the annexation of Cuba, which will form an equal number. This is why the capitalists of that Island are so earnestly desired by the Southern States;—they see in it not only a source of wealth, but the means of retablishing their equilibrium in the Federal Union, which has already been greatly weakened, and is threatened with still further diminution. Missouri, in fact, has already shown a disposition to free itself from Slavery, which is more burdensome than profitable, on account of the competition of European emigrants with colored laborers in that State, which is situated upon the route to New-Mexico, California and Oregon, Maryland and Virginia are in a similar condition;—the culture of cotton gives place there to that of tobacco, which exhausts the soil and yields less than the expense of purchasing and supporting slaves. The second of these States has already abandoned an unproductive culture for raising slaves, of which it is the central market. But an association has been formed by the capitalists of the North and of Virginia together, for the purpose of reclaiming the vast fields which the planters have abandoned, and to introduce in them free instead of slave labor. This will tend to drive Slavery from the North and West, and confine it to the limits of the extreme South. Here is its last rampart, where it will offer a desperate resistance, though it already manifests some signs of capitulation. Different solutions, more or less radical, are discussed by the Northern press. We will review them in a second article.

F. GAILLARDET.

The Destruction of Property at Greytown.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 19, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON asked what steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government to obtain compensation for British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854. Lord PALMERSTON could not help characterizing the proceedings as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit upon the Government who ordered, or the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation. Lord LOFTUS remarked that the British Consul's house, with the flag flying, was set on fire, and condemned the cowardly policy of England towards the strong power of the United States. Mr. ROEBUCK ridiculed the explanation given by the noble lord, that it was the duty of the country not to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest, and if the offending power had been China instead of America, they would have heard immediately of insult to the British flag, and reparation would have been enforced. Mr. BUXTON observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government, and condemned that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them. The Attorney-General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrage by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take. Mr. DISRAELI considered the explanation of the Government most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town. The French Government had sought redress though the English Government had failed to do so, but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted. Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of the course taken by the Government in regard to the claim for compensation, but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag. The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious, and so totally opposed to justice, that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed. The subject then dropped.

The Alterations in the Niagara.

From the London Times.

The alterations in the United States' corvette *Niagara*, Captain BUSHNAN, will be complete on Saturday, on which day she is reported to leave Portsmouth for Liverpool, to ship her portion of the grea Atlantic cable. Six cabins, and a portion of the steerage, and a portion of the engineers' department, the bulkheads of which have been taken down, have been thrown into the area required. There is a circle in the wardroom, occupying two-thirds of it at least, which has been enclosed and planked almost to the beams. There is a flooring also on the deck, and this will be covered with sheet lead, and be laid with about 500 miles of cable. The stanchions under the beams are secured by iron trusses; the fore-hold is also undergoing the like alteration, and one of the coal-bunkers in the fore-hold has been knocked away to give additional room, temporary bunkers having been made—one on each side on the main deck. A guard is being made to cover the propeller and protect it from fouling or being fouled by the cable. Captain HUDSON and Lieutenant G. H. WELLS were entertained by Rear-Admiral Superintendent MARSH at dinner in Portsmouth dock-yard on Tuesday evening.

The Career of Walker—Central America and the United States.

From the London Times.

The dismal history of WALKER's foray into Nicaragua has at length been brought to a termination. For about two years and a-half this bandit and his followers have carried fire and sword into the midst of a population which, as far as they and the country they represented were concerned, had been guilty of no offence. The Nicaraguans were weak, ill-governed, contemptible enough in the scale of nations, and therefore surely destined one day or another to fall before some stronger Power; but at least there was no reason why they should be exposed to the fruitless atrocities of a brigand such as this man. Of what avail has it been in any political sense that so many thousands of human beings have been slaughtered, so many homesteads fired and leveled with the ground, so many women given up to the brutal licentiousness of WALKER's armed rabble, so many towns—and among them the notable city of Granada—totally destroyed?

All this misery has been inflicted without just cause—all this suffering has remained without any result. Wars must be. The human race has made great progress in science, in mechanical processes, in knowledge of all kinds, in general civilization, but we have not yet got rid of the last dire arbitrament of the battle field. The chronicles of the last 40 years are fresh in the minds of all, and how many of those 40 years have not been mainly illustrated or ensanguined with the military achievements of one nation or another? It has been the fashion to speak of 40 years, at least of this period as years of peace—but what peace! Now the Spanish and now the Italian Peninsula has been red with the blood of contending armies; now the Turkish fleet has been sunk beneath the quiet waters of Navarin; and now the Russian hordes have perished like flies in the Autumn time, as with ever diminishing strength they staggered on to the diplomatic haven of Adrianople. At one time the cause of "Liberty," at another that of "order," has been effectually vindicated at Paris, as the red gutters of the time could show; at another "tranquillity," that Russian idol, was enthroned at Warsaw in a very solemn way. The smoke of the opposing cannon has scarcely yet curled away from off the wide Hungarian swamps. Need we speak of England's share in these peaceful transactions? The Northwestern Provinces of India, the banks of the Indus and of the Irrawaddy, have been the witnesses of our military glory. The fleets and armies of this country have already dealt one downright blow at the power of the Tartar dynasty in China, and even now the sword of England is bared, and about to fall in the same quarter with sharper effect. The story of that great contest which was waged in the Crimea may be passed over with but a passing remark, for that is generally admitted to be a stern parenthesis in the loving records of the Nineteenth Century. The French, however, for twenty-five years of that time have been steadily occupied in pursuing the African hordes from one mountain pass to another, while at the other extremity of that great Continent we ourselves have waged two contests of extermination amid the bush of Caffreland. So far of the peaceful history of the Old World. In the New, peace can scarcely be said to have reigned during the piping times of that murderous miser, FRANCIA in Paraguay; nor precisely along the course and at the mouth of the River Plate; nor among the Republics on the Pacific seaboard of South America; nor in Mexico, where of late the sturdy pioneers of the Northern States drove before them the hybrid population of that lovely region, pretty much as of old the steel-clad followers of CORTEZ swept before them the Indian hosts as the wind might have swept away the feathers with which they were adorned. It is idle to talk of peace in the past, and a dream to reckon upon it in the future. Let the best and wisest of mankind struggle as they may, we must still look forward to war as to a probable contingency. It is a frightful evil, but we shall gain nothing by ignoring the fact.

One thing, however, it would not be unreasonable to expect. Since wars must be, at least let them be the wars of great States; let them be conducted in the most efficient manner possible, but at least under the direction of statesmen who will not inflict evil for evil's sake, and of officers who will do their duty, but do no more. Let us not have such brutish carnage, such frightful desecration of the humanities of life as has lately been witnessed in Nicaragua. Disputants given to paradox have dilated on the illustration of ALEXANDER and the robber. Now, ALEXANDER was a great fact, and the robber a little one; why not have hang him quietly out of the way? It is much to be regretted that such a fate has not overtaken General WILLIAM WALKER, who, in place of finding that appropriate termination to his career, was admitted to the honours of capitulation at Rivas, and is now enjoying the adulation of his partisans and admirers at New-Orleans. There can be no doubt that had not Commander DAVIS of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* appeared in the allied camp, and suggested the articles of this instrument, WALKER, and as many of his followers as remained, were perfectly near a most ignominious termination of their career, whose thats own despair had anticipated the ultimate event. It is no business of ours to criticise this interference on the part of the United States, but we least we may express our wonder that Commander DAVIS, the whole country they should have given to WALKER's understanding, just that kind of indemnification and countenance which he required. Even at the last, had it not been for [illegible] which the prisoner [illegible] to the [illegible] which have just reached us we have an account of the systematic manner in which the [illegible] conducted. On the 21st of November last [illegible] caused his followers—about 600 in [illegible] paraded, when they were [illegible] thus addressed by an officer: "Fellow-soldiers, his Excellency WILLIAM WALKER is informed of the fact that for the last eight months you have not received one dollar in cash for your long and faithful service, and he deeply regrets that the commercial community have not yet discovered the value of his Treasury bonds. The advance of those d—d rebels from San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, in overwhelming numbers, renders it necessary for us to evacuate Granada, and, since we cannot enjoy it, he is determined they shall not." Every house and church was to be burnt, WALKER reserving to himself the plunder of the churches. Well was the ruthless mandate obeyed by the miscreants who were told off to execute the accustomed work in symmetrical form. Eight churches described as "magnificent," were plundered and [illegible]. All else that could be burnt, from the more solid houses of the wealthier inhabitants to the mere huts of the Indians, was committed to the flames. Let any one imagine all that he has read of in the disastrous history of a town taken, by storm, when the passions of a brutal soldiery, mad with combat and drink, have reigned triumphant for a while, and he will have a picture of the condition of Granada on that unhappy day. Forty-eight church bells, many of which were said to be half silver, and a great store of gold and silver ornaments, constituted a portion of the spoil peculiarly grateful to the chivalric feelings of the commander. The capture of the steamers by the Costa Ricans has defeated this little project of the President's for making provision against sickness and old age.

The question after all this useless bloodshed and plunder, is, will the practice of "filibustering" any longer receive the countenance of American statesmen? It is no business of ours to encourage the more servil politicians of Washington in their dreams of aggrandisement and ambition. They would, however, do less to injure the character of their country in the eyes of the civilized world were they once and again to sweep down, with or without cause, upon any particular province which it might suit their purpose to seize, than—to say further nothing of the atrocious brigandage, which is called "filibustering." If they have but patience to await the course of events, they will find Time a more efficient ally than WILLIAM WALKER in any designs they may have upon Central America. It will fall to them soon enough. Why, then, commit a crime to-day to gain that which, to-morrow, without a crime, will be your own? We do not, however, aim at the lofty ethical tone of the Peace Congress in such matters. We know that war must and will be, and that the only security against it is to be prepared for the event. Let the United States make war and conquer if they can find a cause and are prepared to face the responsibility; but it is a disgrace to any nation which is chary of its fair fame to constitute itself the patron—even the unavowed patron—of such bandits as these filibusters and their chief.

A Crisis in the Affairs of the United States—The South.

From the London News.

The action of some of the Slave States is scarcely less suggestive than anything done at the North. The fierce controversy in Virginia about the admission of free labor in the shape of European immigration lays open the crisis of the disputed old State in a way which only necessity can justify to the pride of its citizens. But a more significant contest is going on further South, between the leading newspapers of South Carolina and Louisiana. The former State is unquestionably the great agitator; and yet it appears to be the first which is seriously alarmed. It now proposes, through its leading journals, that Slavery shall give way wherever it is strongly opposed on the frontier, because it would be ungenerous and unwise in the Cotton States to allow the deteriorated frontier States to bear the brunt of the battle. The Louisiana citizens, on the other hand, see through the disguise by which South Carolina would conceal its misgivings about the stability of Slavery in the border region, and declare it to be good policy to give the border States something to do in fighting the battle, while Southern citizens are making the best of their time. The loyalty of the frontier States being questionable, it is proposed that their slaves shall be a prohibited article, in order to compel them to refuse admission to free labor. All this savors of fear and perplexity; and when we perceive that the Churches are ranging themselves for battle, or splitting among parties, we need say no more to prove the portentous condition of affairs. At the May anniversaries of the religious world, we observe that the Northern clergy pray for the "nominal Christian churches" of the South. The Romish organs, too, give out that the condition of the Republic is so alarming that there is no comfort but in contemplating the prodigious spread of the true faith in consequence. Coupled with the explanation of the spread of Romanism, which is probably the true one—that the Constitution is the best possible security against insurrection—these theological declarations are as interesting as any political sermons whatever. Everything that happens just now, in all departments, suggests the approach of the second great crisis in the history of the United States.

Monster Cotton-Spinning Establishment in Russia.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from St. Petersburg, June 8, describes a gigantic industrial project in Russia:

"The first stone of a monster manufactory has just been laid. It will comprise a cotton-spinning establishment and a series of weaving shops. The building is to be raised upon the Isle of Chronholm, situate upon the Narova, between the two cataracts of that river. It is stated that the spinning departments will comprehend the largest building in the whole world, and will immeasurably exceed in extent the vast spinning establishments of the United States. This construction will be formed as a grand square, and will occupy the whole of the isle. A large portion of the adjoining ground has been purchased for the purpose of building habitations for the workmen, and a large school in connection with the great establishment. The contractors for the joinery work are to furnish 1,672 window frames. The building will be lighted by from 15,000 to 20,000 jets of gas. St. Petersburg being unable to supply those materials, from 60 to 80 vessels are constantly employed in the conveyance of them from Narva. The number of workmen engaged is fixed at 3,000 at least. The edifice is to be completed in three years, but a portion of the spinning department is to be ready for work in one year. The capital required for the undertaking has been already subscribed for in shares, which have been taken up by the directors of the scheme and some foreigners. The chief director is M. JEAN FRÉDÉRICS, of Finmen, residing provisionally at St. Petersburg. His associates are the merchants of St. Petersburg, the four brothers KELCHPOUT, LOUIS KROOP, ALEXANDER MARCH and M. SOLDATENKOFF, merchant of Moscow. Mr. RICHARD BARLOW, an English merchant, is director of the technical works (*ingenieur technique*) and Mr. KOTES, chief administrator of the building, and the framer of the laws of the Society.

"The first stone of the colossal edifice was laid with great pomp and circumstance in the presence of the Gen. BARON DE KRIDENER, Commandant of Narva, of all the founding members, and of an enormous assemblage of the people.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, July 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 175, 942, 2388, 380, 765, 782, 1036, 1099, 1101, 1115, 1118, 1141, 1143, 1151, 1061.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 117, 52, 53, 57, 58, 60 to 65 inclusive.

The Romance of an Hippopotamus Knocked in the Head.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sandy.

James P. Cahill vs. Francis Keating.—This matter has already occupied the attention of the public and the Police Courts, caused by the defendant being arrested for larceny, he having run away with plaintiff's wife in this suit, or she with him, it is hard to tell which, on which occasion he took with him a valuable personal possession. He was discharged by the Police Magistrate, but is again brought before the public by the plaintiff instituting a suit against the defendant, on the charge of having criminal connection with his (plaintiff's) wife. The present proceeding, being a motion to vacate an order of arrest by which the defendant is held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

THE DEFENDANT'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The defendant, in his affidavit, tells an innocent and interesting story; he says that, in February last he was eighteen years of age; that in the Summer of 1855 he went to tend store for Philip Smith, in the Third-avenue, and about a week after he went to Smith's he was introduced to Susannah McCanner, who lived with Smith at that time, and is a sister of Mrs. Smith; and he taking a great liking to Susannah paid attention to her, and was in the habit of taking her to theatres, concerts, and other places of amusement, and when not this way inclined, spent many a happy evening with her in the parlor, sitting with her until after the Smiths had gone to bed, but that they knew all about it. After he had been thus familiar with Susannah some time, he was introduced to Cahill, who was about to leave for Cuba; that during Cahill's absence, and after his return, he continued to pay attention to Susannah, and once, when he was sick, she came into his bedroom alone. Cahill knew of the fact; and he also says that he has often had long and confidential interviews—such as lovers have—with Susannah. In Cahill's presence, and he always looked on Cahill as a rival lover, and never dreamt but he was the husband of Susannah, from the fact that he never complained of his (Keating's) intimacy with Susannah, never objected to his

[illegible] ...rted in the Penitentiary for three months.

Margaret Haight stole a cleaver from John Norton, butcher, No. 100 Hudson-street. She tried to strike the officer who arrested her with it. Judge Osborne—We send you to the Penitentiary for three months, Margaret. You're too well known here.

John Hutzell [illegible] with some other men, in throwing brickbats at officer William Kuhn, First Ward Police, on Saturday. [illegible] The officer is willing that sentence should be suspended, Hutzell, but it will depend upon your good conduct hereafter as to what is done.

[illegible] Penitentiary, two months.

James [illegible] George Mitchell, Augusta [illegible] (all Germans) occupying [illegible] June 23. [illegible] "You leave," when they all assaulted him with chairs and other missiles near at hand, [illegible] Counsel wanted the case adjourned; he had just been retained by the prisoners, who could not speak English. [illegible] eleventh hour to defend it. Counsel wanted to examine a few witnesses then. Judge Osborne—We're disposed to let the prisoners off as easy as possible as the case stands. If you want to send them to prison, why go on. Witnesses were examined for the defence, and the prisoners were found guilty and remanded till Friday, when they will be sentenced.

The case of Charles Van Orden and Matthew Sears, charged with stealing a pocket-book, &c., from James [illegible], was adjourned to Thursday.

Patrick McGuiness followed and assaulted John [illegible] o'clock Sunday morning, with the [illegible] of robbing him. John had a little dog [illegible], and the prisoner said the dog [illegible] and then he struck Ramsberger. Judge Osborne—[illegible] the dog bit you. [illegible] The prisoner pulled up his trowsers to show where the dog had bitten him on the ankle. Judge Osborne—He couldn't have bitten you on the ankle very well when he was in the man's arms. You must [illegible], Patrick. City Prison, one month.

John McCall (colored) stole a pair of ladies' gaiters from Philip Stoppleplen, shoemaker, No. 10 Catharine-street, June 23. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, in Sixth-street; Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on Wednesday of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1857.

Yards.	Beeves.	[illegible]	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3741	2690	80	482	786	4068
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	190	74	141	4736	.....
Chamberlain's, Robinson-st.	.....	67	97	174	5189	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	55	108	87	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts	.....	3461	359	884	10701	4068
Last week	.....	[illegible]	281	857	7938	2316

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 .... 3,[illegible]

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1846				1792
Hudson River Railroad	216			190	554
Hudson River Boats	2107				1659
Harlem Railroad	20	80	482	560	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden and Amboy R. R.					
Elizabethtown Boats					

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	2026	Hogs	3654
Sheep	[illegible]	Horses	13
Calves	260		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1166	Massachusetts	—
New-York	597	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1126	Texas	57
Kentucky	[illegible]	Connecticut	—
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. @1½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	..13c. @13½c.
First quality	12½c. @12c.	..12½c. @13c.
Medium quality	..11c. @12c.	..11½c. @12c.
Poor quality	..10c. @10½c.	..11c. @11½c.
Poorest quality	..9c. @10c.	..10c. @11c.
General selling prices	..10c. @12c.	..11c. @12c.
Average of all sales	10½c. @11c.	..12c. @—

At Browning's, Chamberlain's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlain reports Beeves at 9c. @11c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8c. @10c. Browning reports Beeves at 10c. @11c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was a decided reaction in the Cattle market to-day, a presentiment of which was foreshadowed by the announcement in the Times that plenty of Western Beeves were en route for this and the Eastern markets. Had not a portion of those started been taken off at a distance, or held at Communipaw, Bergen and other places, the supply would have been very large. The Brighton and other Eastern markets absorbed largely to a diminution of the numbers which otherwise would have been here, by turning some 1,100 head from Buffalo and Albany, a portion of which will doubtless go where large numbers in the yards to-day ought to go, viz: "to grass." Our "oldest memory" can scarcely recall a market so completely stocked with lean, thin, slab-sided Cattle, the horns of some of which would soon require splicing to afford room for more wrinkles. So scarce were the Prime Cattle (we leave premiums out of the question entirely) that it was difficult to get sight of the few lots which were in market, buyers of good meat being on the alert to pick them up. The principal cause of the poor qualities in droves owing to the high prices of former weeks enabling drovers, attempting to steal the march upon the others, taking [illegible] grass Cattle from the pastures and feeding them on for beef. Hundreds of dollars were lost in single yards by those who had purchased at former rates for this market. With a moderate sale during the week the offerings at Forty-fourth-street for yesterday and to-day were about 3,[illegible], or about 300 head more than last week, while the footings of all the markets, for the week, give 3,[illegible] head. This, of course, does not include over 1,000 head kept from the market on York Island and at Bergen, which, with about 800 cattle remaining unsold in the yards to-night, must either go upon grazing lands or help to swell the numbers for next week. [illegible] With the above [illegible] that we quote [illegible] common grades and 1c. on the poorer sorts, making [illegible]

[illegible] a decline on the whole range of [illegible]. We [illegible] quite freely, and [illegible] a good [illegible] before they can raise even fair beef. Some feeders, on the other hand, brought the very best cattle offered, and at a favorable opportunity will produce them from Dutchess and neighboring counties, fat enough for the most dainty. We omitted to notice in our last report that the New-York Central Railroad [illegible] the freight to $60 ₩ car from Buffalo to Albany, but as the boats charge $1 25 ₩ head from Albany, the Erie Road is still about $10 ₩ car cheaper, as the charge is but $70 ₩ car from Buffalo to Bergen.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
63	Ill.	Choctaw. Smith & Butler	T. White & Son.
[illegible]	Ohio	T. Bloomer	Owner.
[illegible]	Ohio	Wertheimer & Lauterbach	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roberts & Fowler	West, [illegible] & Laurie.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Van Dusen	F. Dobson.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. Bryant	O. G. Tood.
[illegible]	Ill.	Purdue & Wheaton	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
106	Ill.	J. Platt	W. H. Harris.
[illegible]	Ohio	W. Murray	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
22	Ohio	Moore & Loughton	Do. do.
[illegible]	Ohio	D. D. Foust	Do. do.
[illegible]	Ind.	Mc. Dowell	Do. do.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. Farnsworth	J. Budlong.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Seymour & Manny	J. Budlong.
[illegible]	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
[illegible]	Ill.	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. Mace	T. Wheeler.
108	Ill.	C. Bossum & Co.	Hoag & Hurd.
94	Ohio	J. Yacall	Flinn & Nolan.
[illegible]	Ill.	Smith & Sage	Owners.
100	Ohio	A. Stelling	W. H. Belden.
[illegible]	Ohio	W. Richards	D. Barnes.
[illegible]	Ohio	Prottsman & Petty	Beach & Bray.
[illegible]	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alexander & Virgin	Murray & Ulery.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. Barram.
112	[illegible]	[illegible] & Gamble	J. A. Merritt.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	D. S. Belden.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. H. Harris.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells & Horne	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. Belson	Owner.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. Williams	H. Eckstein.
[illegible]	N. Y.	D. Alvord	Owner.
[illegible]	Ohio	Smith & Hopkins	Owners.
[illegible]	N. Y.	R. T. Andrews	Owner.
[illegible]	Ohio	Haywood & Haight	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	J. Ayrault	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	Ohio	H. Monahan	Owner.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

A. Warner brought in 62 fair Steers from Ross County, Ohio, weighing at home 1,308 lbs., gross. Mead & Holcomb were selling them at an average of 11¼c. @11½c.

J. H. Williams was selling for E. Williams 95 medium Illinois Cattle at 10c. @11½c. on 650 lbs. net.

J. Mace furnished 48 fine Steers weighing, in Ross County, Ohio, 1,506 lbs. gross. T. Wheeler sold them at an average of about 12c. W. Florence took three at $189 each, or 12½c. J. Harris bought 11 head, 9 for $135 each, or 11c., and two weighing, at home, 1,370 lbs., at $142 50 each, or 12c. ₩ lb. This was one of the few good lots on sale to-day.

W. Florence had 24 Ohio Cattle which T. Bloomer were working off at 10c. @11c. They were of fair quality for to-day, and estimated at 650 lbs. net.

T. White & Son, sold a mixed lot of 98 Illinois and Choctaw cattle of inferior quality, at about $70 each, or a trifle over 10c. on 650 lbs. Smith & Butler owners.

C. Bossum forwarded 108 fair 700 lb. Illinois cattle, which were selling by Hoag & Hurd at 10c. @11½c., with a dull market at those figures.

Beach & Bray sold 96 light mixed Ohio cattle, of ordinary quality, for Prottsman & Petty, at 9c. @11c., and 56 Indiana steers for J. Hussey at similar prices. They call common cattle very dull at low prices.

J. Bryant forwarded the last lot of his fine Ohio cattle, consisting of 67 head fed by W. Hayes, of Fayette County. They weighed at home 1,595 lbs. gross, and were second to but few droves in market. O. G. Tood sold them at 12c. @12½c. ₩ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold, at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80, $100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @ $25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

With a full supply of Beef and a decline in price, fewer stable cows have been sent to the slaughter house, and consequently there is less demand for fresh cows. Prices have fallen from $3 to $5 during the week.

Allerton reports 80 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$65 for extras. Market rates dull with a decline in price.

Browning reports receipts of 74 Milch cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $38@$50 for good, and $50@$65 for extras, with free receipts and dull sales. Cows have declined from $3 to $5 ₩ head during the week, or from $8 to $10 within the three past weeks.

Chamberlain reports 97 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Supply large with slow sales.

O'Brien reports 108 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. An abundant supply, with a little decline in price is noted.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold, by the head, at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlain's and O'Brien's.

With a full supply of calves, and a decline in other meats, veal is not so eagerly sought for. Some of the markets are at present overstocked.

Allerton reports receipts of 482 Veal Calves, selling for 5c. @7½c. Very few bring the latter price. There is a surplus stock, and sales are comparatively dull.

Browning reports receipts of 141 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c. @7½c. ₩ lb. Supply large, with a moderately active market.

Chamberlain reports receipts of 174 Veal Calves, selling at 5c. @7c. ₩ lb. live weight. Market fully supplied with a little decline in prices.

O'Brien reports 87 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7c. A very few at 7½c. The supply is greater than the demand, and prices are lower than last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlain's, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is [illegible] to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the [illegible] ordinarily one-half what [illegible] and offal making the [illegible], they will dress [illegible] ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings of the different markets give 10,701 head for the week, or a gain of 2,[illegible] over the previous week.

Lambs are in better supply, and bring 12c. @15c. ₩ lb. dressed weight, while Sheep are free at 10c. @12c. A few brought 6½c. live weight.

Allerton reports receipts of 786 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5½c. @6½c. ₩ lb. live weight, or 10c. @12c. ₩ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c. @14c. ₩ lb. for Lambs. Prices are declining, under large receipts and a decrease in the price of beef.

Browning reports receipts of 4,736 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 25@$6 50 each. Receipts have been large, principally from New-York, New-Jersey and Ohio. Lambs arrive more freely. We annex the comparative receipts at this market for the first half of the years 1856 and 1857:

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

1857.		1856.	
January	12,674	January	10,730
February	11,995	February	9,168
March	8,946	March	5,845
April	6,562	April	7,678
May	7,395	May	8,817
June	16,005	June	16,012
Total	64,807	Total	58,489

Showing an increase of 6,[illegible] head over the first half of last year.

Chamberlain reports receipts of 5,179 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$7 ₩ head. Large receipts with fair sales at about last week's prices.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. Judd at Chamberlain's for the week ending July 1, 1857:

185 Sheep sold for	$650 06		$3 56¼
12 Sheep sold for	48 00		4 00
41 Sheep sold for	136 87		3 37½
123 Sheep sold for	450 00		3 00
128 Sheep sold for	576 00		4 50
28 Sheep sold for	168 00		6 00
464 Sheep sold for	1,508 88		3 [illegible]
156 Sheep sold for	546 00		3 50
18 Sheep sold for	90 00		5 00
98 Sheep sold for	539 00		5 50
1,[illegible]	$4,749 [illegible]		

Average price ₩ head, $4.

REPORTS OF DROVERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1857.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of 499 Sheep and Lambs for $1,[illegible].

R. H. Hume reports sales of 1,101 Sheep and Lambs for $4,949 62.

Jas. McCarty reports sales of 1,646 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $4 [illegible] ₩ head.

Thos. C. Larkin reports sales of [illegible] Sheep and Lambs at $[illegible], as:

104 at	[illegible]	30 at	$[illegible]
16 at	56 00	180 at	740 00
21 at	120 [illegible]	18 at	58 00
15 at	75 [illegible]		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ pound of live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's [illegible] Forty-fourth-street, and at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] eagerly [illegible] during the past week [illegible]

[illegible] quality [illegible] supplied and prices inclining downward. The following gives a portion of the transactions for the past week:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
300	Illinois	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
767	Illinois	D. C. Gale	G. W. Dorman.
308	Illinois	J. F. Yeazell & Co.	G. W. Dorman.
307	Illinois	Stowell & Hunt	Miles & Bartlett.
304	Illinois	Platt & Bold	Wm. H. Harris.
342	Illinois	N. Fell	Stile & Curey.

Van Buren & Warren, Pork-Packers, No. 269 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live, light	6¾@6⅞	Dressed, light	9
Live, heavy	7¼	Dressed, heavy	9½

STILL-FED.

Dressed 8¾

Market dull with a downward turn. Supply here and to arrive is large.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy corn hogs, prime	7 @7½	8¾@9
Light corn hogs, prime	6¾@7	8½@9
Still hogs, heavy and prime	6½@6⅞	8½@8¾
Still hogs, light and prime	6½@6¾	8¼@8½
Stock hogs	6½@6⅞	

Hogs are selling slow with about 800 in the yards unsold, and prices favoring the buyers.

Part of the sales were made at the following prices, viz.:

J. F. Yeazell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, 1,000 Illinois stock, 111 lbs., 6¾c.; D. C. Gale, of Springfield, Ill., 767 Illinois corn Hogs, 192 lbs., 7¼c., the best lot in this week.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

The Cattle Market yesterday and to-day was quite active, and the prices remained about the same as last week. The stock was generally very good, though some lots were sold scarcely fit for butchering.

Beef Cattle—The offerings at both of the yards amounted to 1,100 head of Ohio, Virginia, Texas and Pennsylvania stock. The prices averaged from $10 to $11, $12 and $12 50 ₩ 100 lbs., only the very best realizing the latter price. Nearly all offered were sold.

Sheep—This market was quite active, and notwithstanding the receipts were large, (5,000 head,) nearly all were sold, at from $1 75@$2 25 for stock Sheep, and from $3 25@$5 for fat. Lambs are worth from $2 50@$3 50 each, as in quality.

Hogs—The demand for Swine continues good, both for stock and fat hogs. Sales of 2,800 head were made at from $9@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves—This market was not very active, only 250 head having been sold at from $18@$30 for dry cows, and from $35@$50 for milch cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With a gradual increase in variety and quantity, and an improvement in the quality of fresh vegetables, prices have a downward tendency. In addition to the list of new Vegetables already given, we have to note the appearance of Apples, Tomatoes, Potatoes and Cucumbers from Savannah, Ga., and Norfolk, Va. Cauliflower, Beets, Carrots, and String-Beans, &c., from New-Jersey. Of old Vegetables, Potatoes are the only ones which still linger, and the trade in these is diminishing under the arrivals from Bermuda, Charleston, and the above-mentioned ports.

The Strawberry season in New-Jersey is fast closing, and North River and Connecticut berries are taking their places. These latter come in some tangible form—quart boxes—instead of the imaginary measure of baskets of various sizes. They should be sold by measure or weight.

Cherries are now taking the place of Strawberries, and give evidence of a good crop.

Butter is unchanged, with a light demand for shipping. Good packages of yellow grass-made Butter find ready sales.

Eggs are more plenty. Canada sending in, during the last few days, some 150 to 200 bbls. ₩ day.

Potatoes—White Mercers, ₩ bbl.	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₩ bbl.	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Whites, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₩ bbl.	6 00	@	6 50
Potatoes—Charleston, S.C., new, ₩ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ₩ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Savannah, Ga., ₩ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Onions—New-Orleans, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Onions—New, ₩ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Onions—Bermuda, ₩ lb.	1½	@	2
Beets—Charleston, ₩ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Beets—₩ 100 bunches	6 00	@	—
Spinach—₩ bbl.	50	@	87
Strawberries—Conn., ₩ quart box	12	@	—
Strawberries—Hackensack, 100 bask.	3 50	@	5 00
Lettuce—₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ₩ basket	62	@	87
Green Peas—Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	—
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ₩ 100	2 50	@	—
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₩ basket	5 00	@	—
Gooseberries—₩ bushel	2 75	@	3 25
Cherries—₩ lb.	10	@	10
Watermelons, West India, ₩ 100	30 00	@	35 00
Radishes—₩ 100 bunches	1 25	@	1 50
Rhubarb—₩ doz.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ₩ 100 bunches	3 50	@	4 00
Squashes—Norfolk, Va., new, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ₩ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
String Beans—Jersey, ₩ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Cabbages, new, ₩ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Parsley—₩ 100	2 00	@	—
Dried Apples—State, ₩ lb.	10	@	12½
Dried Peaches—State, ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₩ lb.	24	@	25
Butter—State, ₩ lb.	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb.	15	@	20
Lard—in bbls.	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—New, ₩ lb.	8	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₩ doz.	16	@	17
Eggs—Western, ₩ doz.	15	@	16
Fowls—₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₩ lb.	20	@	22
Chickens—Spring, ₩ pair	56	@	68
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Ducks—Spring, ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys—₩ lb.	18	@	20
Geese—Spring, each	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ₩ doz.	75	@	1 25
Pigeons—Squab, ₩ doz.	2 00	@	2 50

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at reduced prices. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¼c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for, at previous figures: Java, 16c. @16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c. @13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c. @13½c.; Rio, 10½c. @12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 12½c. @14½c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is depressed and languid, as before reported.

COTTON—The demand is improving and prices are advancing. Our available supply is 45,300 bales, against 49,000 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middling	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Middling Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅜
Fair	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16

DRY GOODS—Domestic Cottons attract a little more attention, but most other fabrics are sparingly sought after. Prices continue irregular, varying with the necessities of sellers and buyers. The new tariff law took effect to-day, and it will no longer operate as an impediment to free movements.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $2 65@$2 75 ₩ box.

FISH—The general demand is tame, yet prices are sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. The supply is ample, especially of undesirable lots. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use; prices have not varied much. Sales—8,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30	@	$6 40
Straight State	6 [illegible]	@	6 [illegible]
Extra State	6 [illegible]	@	6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30	@	6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40	@	6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 40	@	6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 [illegible]	@	9 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 05	@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30	@	9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75	@	10 25

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about [illegible] bbls., in lots, at from $6 [illegible] for low to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about [illegible] bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible] ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and infirm, at $4 [illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request and is steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been partially suspended since our last, awaiting the effect of the new tariff law, which became operative to-day. Henceforward more may be looked for, though the high claims of factors are apt to impede the execution of orders.

FRUIT—The leading articles are in request at about former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet steady. Sales: 9,500 bushels, including Western red at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. The range for all kinds of old is from $1 [illegible] for white, and $1 [illegible] for red ₩ bushel. The last sale of new was at $2 [illegible] for a small lot of prime white Georgia ₩ bushel. Some new red Tennessee is in market; a buyer offered $2 ₩ bushel for it, but this bid was rejected. We have been informed that Tennessee will be able to forward to this market an unusually large amount of Wheat of this year's growth. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce and nominal. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are firm at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State, [illegible] for Canadian; [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Pennsylvania, and [illegible] for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales: 38,000 bushels, at [illegible] for unsound; [illegible] for [illegible] yellow, and (nominally) [illegible] for white ₩ bushel. White Beans, $2 [illegible]; Canadian Peas, $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel; Blackeyed Peas, $2 [illegible] ₩ [illegible].

HAY—[illegible] from the scale [illegible]

[illegible] June: [illegible] with the entire [illegible] bales, [illegible] June 1st, 1856: [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible] during June: [illegible] early in the month, numerous lots of Hides were bought up for [illegible] reported, on speculation. This movement being sustained by the [illegible] Hides, good [illegible] legitimate operations, to a fair extent. Simultaneous European accounts, reporting [illegible] tivity, have had no immediate effect on this month's business. [illegible] nearly all [illegible] change in Foreign Hides. The sales of Domestic Hides, especially of [illegible] if continued hereafter in the same ratio, must be felt in the market. Not much has been effected with prime qualities of Foreign Hides during the current period. Although the season is arriving when Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Grande Hides are particularly desirable, they are held in price as yet altogether beyond the views of the trade. [illegible] of peach for almost an entire season. Several of the trade that have heretofore been in the habit of buying this description exclusively, have made up their supplies from other kinds. The withholding of sales which were formerly sold at two-thirds price, or "usual selection,"—added an appearance of stringency to the rates demanded, and diverted the attention of buyers towards other kinds. The Brooklyn Board of Health, early in the month, passed a resolution "that no cargo or part of cargo be landed at the docks or warehouses without a permit from the Board of Health." This measure is especially directed towards Hides and Skins—but so far, there have been no obstructions to the discharging of cargoes. The slight reduction of duty—from 5 to 4 per centum—to take effect on 1st July, has in no way affected the regular course of business. Stock in first hands, to-day, 186,621, against 92,156 July 1, 1856.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 45 bales last year's crop at 9c. @12½c. ₩ lb., the latter for very choice.

IRON—Is inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½@$1 37½ ₩ M.

LEAD—Galena, yet stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole commands very full prices, especially Hemlock tanned, which is less abundant and in lively request. Other kinds exhibit no important change.

LIME—Rockland; 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, at our nominal rates. Porto Rico, 60c. @70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c. @60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c. @52½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 75c. @78c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba Muscovado	4,644	....	10,459	15,853
Clayed Cuba	152	....	3,486	....
New-Orleans and Texas	....	1,505	....	1,200
Porto Rico	879	....	3,384	....
Total	5,675	1,505	17,363	17,053

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still scarce, quiet and nominal, at $3 87½@$4 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is pretty actively sought after, and is worth 46c. bare, ₩ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 75@$2 37½, according to quality, ₩ bbl. Rosin is salable and firm, at $1 95 for Common, ₩ 310 lbs.; $2@$5 for No. 1, and $5 25 @$7 50 for White and Pale, ₩ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$2 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale continues in fair demand, while Sperm is sparingly sought after at old prices. Red Oil, 60c. @ 65c. ₩ gallon; Palm, 10c. @10¼c. ₩ lb.; Olive, $1 30 ₩ gallon, and $3 50@$3 56½ ₩ basket. Linseed is very moderately dealt in, and is heavy, at 79c. @81c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ₩ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market.—[For the week ending June 29.]—Sperm—We have a quiet week to report in Sperm. The only transaction we notice is a sale of 65 bbls. at $1 35 ₩ gallon.

Whale—Continues in good demand and firm, with an advance in prime quality. The transactions in this market since our last, include 5,350 bbls., in parcels, for home consumption, as follows: 1,000 bbls. at 70c.; 150 do. at 71c.; 960 do. at 73c., and 2,900 do at 75c. ₩ gallon. We also notice a sale of 120 bbls. black at 63c.

The Warren Telegraph reports sales of 850 bbls. of the Hoogley's cargo, in parcels to go to other places, at prices ranging from 69c. @73c. ₩ gallon.

Whalebone—The demand continues good, and the market firm. The sales embrace 12,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 87½c.; 14,000 do. do. at 90c.; 3,700 do. Northwest at 90c.; 5,000 do. do. at 88c.; 3,700 do. South Sea at 77½c., and 3,100 do. do. at a price not transpired.—*Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer,—sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $22@$22 25 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ₩ bbl. *Stock of Pork in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 45,730 bbls., against 45,936 bbls., June 1, 1857, and 33,926 bbls., July 1, 1856.* Cut Meats are more active and are now worth 10¼c. @11c. for Hams, and 9c. @9½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c. @12c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c. @14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., at $14 @$15 for Country Mess; $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $23@$25 ₩ tc. Stock of Beef in the Packing Yards to-day, 24,867 tcs. and bbls., against 25,654 tcs. and bbls., June 1, 1857, and 44,659 tcs. and bbls., July 1, 1856. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c. @21c. for new Ohio; 18c. @23c. for common to very good State, and 24c. @25c. for prime to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c. @10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c. @7½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held.

SUGARS—The demand is very tame; parties disagree about prices. These are quite nominal. Sales unimportant. The stock is unusually heavy,—but is chiefly owned by strong speculators, who have confidence enough to assume that they can accommodate the supply to the requirements of buyers, as to prevent any falling off in value.

STOCK OF SUGARS IN NEW-YORK, JULY 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Cuba	37,155	—	7,222	80,385	—	37,712
English Island	185	—	—	890	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	24,311	—	—
New-Orleans	1,487	—	—	—	—	—
Porto Rico	9,678	—	—	9,921	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	—	8,077	—
St. Croix	290	—	—	265	—	—
Texas	1,151	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50,291	—	7,222	115,733	8,077	37,712

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. Prime were taken, at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Seed Leaf is in better request at full rates. No change in other kinds. Sales since Friday last: 40 hhds Kentucky at 14c. @18c.; 35 bales Havana, at 35c. @ 40c.; and 275 cases Seed Leaf at 13½c. @25c. ₩ lb. We annex a statement of the movements in Spanish Tobacco during June:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cleand's.
Stock, June 1, 1857—bales	4,010	4,425	94	751	290
Received since	1,582	320	45	433	..
Total	5,592	4,755	139	1,184	290
Sales to June 30, 1857	940	1,002	..	316	..
Stock, July 1, 1857—bales	4,642	3,756	139	868	290

Mr. M. Radde, Broker, reviews the month's business in Tobacco thus:

"The market has undergone no favorable change during the month, and therefore but a meagre report can be presented. In Havana Tobacco but very little has been done. 400 bales new crop were realized for owner's account. 120 bales new crop sold for export, at 40c. @46c. 283 bales old crop were taken for consumption, at 38c. @ 48c. The sales of Cuba were somewhat larger; the cargo per *Brooms*, 925 bales, mixed Sagua and Cuba, arrived in damaged condition, was realized by auction and private contract at 21c. @34½c.; 50 bales Baracoa brought 23c., and 54 bales new crop Yiguani 30c. To our stock of Yara 433 bales were added by importation from Bremen; the sales made were at 34c., 38c. and 40c. The demand for domestic leaf is also very light; no disposition is shown on the part of holders to lower their pretensions, whilst the trade seem determined to hold off until a more active business will warrant their paying ruling prices. The report about the coming crops from all the growing sections, except Virginia, come in quite favorable, promising abundant crops. Quotations of Kentucky are as last reported. New Lugs, 10c. @11c.; old, 12½c. @13½c.; medium, 14c. @16c.; good and fine, 17c. @19c.; selections, 20c. @ [illegible]c.; Maysville, 14c. @25c. The stocks in Virginia are reported as insufficient to supply a moderate home demand; in consequence leaf as well as manufactured Chewing Tobacco has further advanced. The newly set out plants appear to suffer from unfavorable weather, and a short crop is apprehended. Seedleaf continues to be held firm; some sales of Ohio leaf have been made at 18¾c. for fillers; and 26c. @35c. for wrappers, marked weights. If the weather continues propitious, we have reason to expect large crops in Connecticut, Ohio, and *Pennsylvania, a larger proportion of plants having been set out than in former seasons.*"

The following is a statement of the movements in Domestic Tobacco at the Inspection Warehouse, during June:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Total Hhds.
Stock June 1, 1857	4,568	550	5,024
Received since	1,774	132	1,906
Total	6,342	688	6,930
Delivered since	641	120	761
Stock July 1, 1857	5,601	568	6,169

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited and rates were generally nominal. To Liverpool, Cotton, 3s. 6d. @ 3s. ₩ bale; Flour, 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 2¼@2⅜d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6d. @6d. ₩ tierce; Resin, 2d. @6d. ₩ barrel.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d. @12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Maulmain to a port in the United Kingdom, Teak Wood, £5 5s.; ship *Helen*, bound to London, thence to Melbourne, £3 ₩ ton register, and back from Akyab to a port in the United Kingdom or the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, Rice, £4; ship *Marmion*, 908 tons, to Melbourne, $10,000; a barque from Wilmington to Rio, Lumber, $17, and back to a port in the United States, Coffee, 60c. ₩ bag; a barque, 369 tons, from Bangor to British Guiana, thence to a port in Great Britain, £3; one to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $24; one from Bangor to Havana, Lumber, $6; a brig, 150 tons, to Bolivar city and back, $2000; one to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 75c. ₩ bbl.; a schooner, 150 tons, to same ports and back, $1400; a brig to Guadaloupe and Martinique, 60c. ₩ bbl., and back from Maracaibo, $6 ₩ ton; a schooner, 158 tons, to St. Kitts, Spanish Main, and back, $1,400; a ship, 1,000 tons, from a port in the East Indies to New-York or Boston, a schooner to Rio and back, one to Malaga and back, a barque to *Aguadilla and Mayaguez, on private terms.*

WHALEBONE—Is in lively request at our quotations: Polar, 95c. @$1; Ochotsk, small, 88c. @90c.; N. W. Coast, 87; South Sea, 80c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is inactive and depressed, at 30c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching, Brokers, furnish the annexed review of the movements in Wool during the month of June: "During the month there was a fair demand for Domestic Wool, and the small stock of Domestic Fleece was soon exhausted. The wet and cold weather prevented an early clip, and new Wool arrived sparingly during the latter part of the month, and this, thus far, was met with a ready sale at fair prices—about the same as last year's opening rates. We have never seen the fleeces of this State in a better condition, they being cleaner and lighter than for years past, and we only hope that the majority of the clip of this year will come in a similar manner. We are informed that last year's clip prices are not nearly sustained in the interior, but [illegible] 40c. ₩ lb. higher. In many instances prices have [illegible] with the manufacturers, [illegible] a lively competition among the manufacturers, who [illegible] better demand for Pulled Wool, which caused a slight improvement and relieved the stock materially. Of Foreign Wool, we have to report several sales of Cape and Carpet Wools, at full rates. There is but little left out of [illegible]

[illegible] "

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION JULY FOURTH, AND ON FRIDAY.—To Staten Island, Vanderbilt Landing. [illegible] from Whitehall (between South Ferry and [illegible]) every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. [illegible] every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Night boat from the Island 10, and from the City 11 o'clock.

This Excursion is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, affording a view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Atlantic Ocean, Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, Long and Staten Islands. One of the most picturesque islands in the world, the heights of Staten Island afford a view of the Bay, Harbor and shipping of New-York, far surpassing the splendor of the Bay of Naples. Ample arrangements have been made to convey 20,000 people to the Island. Those desiring to sail to Fort Hamilton, will leave the boat at the first landing, and take the SISTER ISLAND, which leaves every other hour.

GRAND EXCURSION FOR 12 CENTS—TO the north side of Staten Island, touching at Bergen Point, New-Jersey. The boats for New-Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Bergen Point and Port Richmond, will leave from the foot of Whitehall-street, next to the Battery, at 8½, 9½, 10½, 11½, 1, 2½, 4, 5¼, 7 P. M. Leave Port Richmond, 7, 8, 9¼, 10½, 11½, 1, 2½, 4, 5¾, 7 and 8 at night.

Those desiring a splendid sail on the Bay of New-York, and up Kill Von Kull to Bergen Point and Port Richmond, and wish to enjoy a magnificent view of the Harbor and the northern and eastern slope of Staten Island and East New-Jersey, should not fail to make this excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Steamer MAYFLOWER will make two excursions to the above place, leaving Catharine-slip, at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., touching at Pier No. 3, N. R.; leaving Rockaway Beach at 10¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way. Sundays—from Catharine-slip at 8 A. M.; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 4½ P. M. Week-days—Catharine-slip, 4 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M. Monday mornings—Catharine-slip, 4½ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY—CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Excursion tickets will be sold on the Fourth of July at half-price, from and to all stations, good on that day for all trains. See regular advertisement. An Excursion Train will leave New-York from Pier No. 2, at 7:30 A. M., for all stations on the Road, and on Lehigh Valley Railroad, affording an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Lehigh Valley and coal regions—arriving in New-York at 10 P. M. same day. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD via JERSEY CITY.—Excursion tickets for 4th between New-York and Philadelphia on the 3d for 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains, and on the 4th, for the 1 A. M. and 12 M. Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, in the 3 and 5 P. M., and on the 5th, 6th and 7th, in any of the trains. Excursion tickets to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New-Brunswick and Millstone, sold on the 3d and 4th of July, good until the 7th. See bills for extra trains.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—THIRD AND FOURTH OF JULY.—All regular trains will run the same as on other days, and in addition on Friday, 3d, the Express train leaving Brooklyn at 3:30 P. M. will be extended to Greenport. On Saturday an extra train will leave Brooklyn for Hempstead and immediate points at 11 A. M., and returning, will leave Hempstead at 9:10 P. M., and Jamaica at 9:50 P. M. Return trains will leave Greenport on Saturday and Monday, at 4:50 A. M., and 12:15 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN.—The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 18, E. R., Peck-slip, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 7 A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. and arrive in New-York early next morning. Fare $1 50 for excursion. This excursion will give passengers a beautiful sail through Long Island Sound, and an opportunity to spend the afternoon and evening in New-Haven. *RICHARD PECK, Agent.*

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED barges [illegible], newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. R. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captains on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSION—From New-York to Guttenberg, Bull's Ferry, Tillietudlem and Fort Lee. The steamboats FLORA WASHINGTON and E. L. STEVENS will leave New-York, foot of Spring-st. every hour from the above named places. Fare, 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sale, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS. JOLLEY & TIERS, Sole Agents, No. 48 Maiden-lane and No. 130 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.

J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing. Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS. BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES. For public and private exhibitions from $10 to $100. Every article warranted by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.

They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers. [illegible] placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J. THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 283 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied, at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO., No. 283 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 186 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 186 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, a heavy Gold Hunting Watch, made by Seguin Brothers, No. 2,112. Also a Gold Chain attached to the same. The above reward will be paid and "*no questions asked,*" as the watch is valued more on account of its being the property of a departed husband. MRS. J. W. TUBBS, Springfield, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages [illegible] and [illegible].) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

JUST IMPORTED FROM FRANCE—BUG AND INSECT DESTROYER—Invented by Charles Prevaux, Chemist in the Imperial Academy, Paris. A teaspoonful or tablespoonful scattered over a bed and bedstead will be sufficient to destroy the bugs in them. Quart bottles, $1; pints, 50 cents; half pints, 25 cents. This article is unsurpassed for hotel or private family use. Sold by JOHN PREVAUX, No. 11 Walker-st., New-York.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well-assorted stock of [illegible] Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea [illegible] will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, [illegible] at No. 4[illegible] Broadway, by order of the Assignee [illegible] delivered at any part of the City.

O, YE OF LITTLE FAITH! READ THIS.—I, J. SNYDER, of No. 5 [illegible], proclaim at home and abroad, that I have a superior cement for all the metal, and wood [illegible] of every description, and challenge competition of the trade. Warranted to give satisfaction. Orders punctually attended to.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF [illegible] made tight and painted with the Patent [illegible] Roof Paint. [illegible]

FOURTH OF JULY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given [illegible] Market [illegible] will be closed on the morning of the Fourth at 10 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible] PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, July 6, being the last [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] LA GRANGE [illegible] MONDAY, July 6, will be presented [illegible] Opera [illegible]

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

for positively this night only.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE.

Signor BRIGNOLI.

AMODIO and COLLETTI

in the principal roles.

Conductor .... Signor TORIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle $1
Secured Seats .... Fifty cents extra
Family Circle .... [illegible]
[illegible] Amphitheatre .... [illegible]

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] & CRAWFORD'S, No. [illegible] William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, July 2, 1857.

THE EXCITEMENT STILL ON THE INCREASE.

To see Jerome's new comic pantomime, [illegible]

BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.

The cast embracing the talent of the

ENTIRE DOUBLE PANTOMIME COMPANY.

THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

Jobard .... [illegible]

FRIDAY—Third appearance of SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA, supported by the entire Ballet Company; also, the talented English Vaudeville Company.

SATURDAY—The glorious Fourth, and birthday of Independence.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla and the Vaudeville Company.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and BIANCO.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATER,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss LAURA KEENE .... Sole Lessee and Directress.

Mr. THOMAS BAKER .... Musical Director.

Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 8 o'clock.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

TWO CAPITAL PIECES.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1857.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

Princess Blanche .... [illegible]
Arthur de Saleron .... Mr. G. Wheatleigh.
Baron Pumpernickel .... [illegible]

To conclude with

A ROMANTIC IDEA;

OR, THE DREAMS JASPER.

With a powerful cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY.

Testimonial benefit to

GEORGE W. HARPEL,

Late Proprietor of the City Hotel.

MR. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH

As the Duke of Glo'ster.

THURSDAY—

RICHARD III.

Richard III .... Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough.
King Henry VI .... Mr. Humphrey Bland.
Richmond .... Mr. Charles Fisher.

Buckingham, Mr. W. H. Briggs; Tressel, Mr. [illegible]; Queen, Mrs. A. Parker; Lady Ann, Mrs. [illegible] Place.

Pas Seul, (first time) .... Miss Frances Phillips.

TRYING IT ON.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

On THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) July 2,

MISS ELIZA LOGAN

Will appear, for the first time, as VENITIA, in the ITALIAN BRIDE, a new and original play, in five acts, written expressly for her by Mr. S. Yates Levy, of Savannah, and produced with new and elegant scenery, costumes and appointments, and a powerful cast embracing the names of J. B. Howe, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Canoll, Miss Thompson, &c., &c.

A favorite FARCE will follow.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public that, by an especial arrangement concluded, with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with

MADAME FREZZOLINI,

who will arrive in New-York early in September, for a professional tour of four months duration through the United States.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, July 2, an entirely new drama, called RACHEL THE REAPER. THIS EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, a brilliant and beautiful production, AFTERNOON, at 3, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL, and [illegible] PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. The new and beautiful attraction made to the attractions of the Museum is the grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO, [illegible] the entire first floor of the establishment has been [illegible] ed. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, [illegible]

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Central Park Baptist Church will hold a Strawberry Festival at their place of Worship, in [illegible], between 6th-av. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, July 2, at 8 o'clock. The 6th-av. cars stop near the Church.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR CONCERTS, Lectures, Balls, [illegible] and other similar purposes. Apply to E. L. WOLFE, [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.—ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE—SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.—The Society will meet at the City Hall, on Saturday, Fourth of July, at 11 o'clock A. M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting, at the Library of the City Hall, on the same day, at [illegible] A. M. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

F. A. M., PURITAN LODGE, NO. 339.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special session of the Lodge, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., on THURSDAY, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother ANDREW R. PRESTON. Members of the Fraternity in good standing, are invited to attend.

By order. GEO. H. RAYMOND, [illegible]

JNO. F. HOBSON, Secretary. W. M., 370 [illegible]

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The Corps will assemble at head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 66 [illegible], on SATURDAY, the Fourth of July, at 10 A. M., to celebrate the day. The Corps will dine at head-quarters. The monthly meeting in the same place on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order.

A. W. JONES, Colonel.

WM. CORNELL, Adjutant.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, Esq., on the Results of the State Census of 1855. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 2, 1857, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A Regular Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAMES HANDY JOHNSON, MRS. EMELINE ROSSE, AND MRS. ELIZABETH MORE, now or formerly of Jersey City, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 31 Greenwich-st., New-York; or any one acquainted with the address of the above parties, will confer a favor by communicating the same to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, beg leave to submit the following to the public:

At sunrise a National Salute will be fired on the Battery, by the Veteran Corps of '76, under the command of Captain Raymond, and at noon, in the Park, by the Veterans of 1812, under command of Colonel Raymond.

The 1st Division of the New-York State Militia, under command of Major-General Sandford, will form on 14th-st., right resting on Broadway, at 8 A. M., and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and staff. Their line of march, proceed through Broadway to Chambers-st.; to the east gate in the Park, arriving at 12 M., and pay the honors of a marching salute to the Governor and Municipal Authorities.

In the evening Fireworks will be displayed at the following Squares, under the superintendence of Joseph G. and Isaac Edge, Jr.:

Park—Music by Dodworth's Band.

Madison-square—Music by Noll's Seventh Regiment Band.

Tompkins-square—Music by Whitworth Band.

Jackson-square—Music by Bland Band.

Battery—Music by Whitworth Band.

Mt. Morris-square—Music by Yorkville Band.

Hamilton-square—Music by Connolly Band.

Fifty-ninth-st. and Broadway-square—Music by Wheelington Band.

Grand-st. and East Broadway square—Music by Hill's Band.

Second-avenue and Houston-st.—Music by Wannemaker Band.

[illegible]-square.

The owners and masters of vessels in port, and proprietors of public buildings in the City, are requested to display their colors on that day.

Sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective Churches for one hour, at sunrise, noon and sunset. Bills thereof to be presented to the undersigned.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of the procession during its march.

Municipal Authorities of the adjoining cities are invited to co-operate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration. By order of the Committee.

J. S. McCONNELL, [illegible] of Common Council.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BOUGHT OF T. ARMY his entire interest in the [illegible] Hotel, No. 10 [illegible]-st., will continue the business on the same liberal principles as heretofore conducted, [illegible] customers [illegible]

WM. F. TYLER.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our foreign correspondence and papers by the *Niagara* came to hand last night. We find very little general news of interest in our files, additional to the very full summary telegraphed from Halifax. Among the extracts which we publish the reader will notice a remarkable article from the London *Times* on the Filibuster WALKER and his career in Nicaragua. An interesting review of French affairs and the progress of the election canvass will be found in our Parisian Correspondence.

M. GAILLARDET, well known in this country from his long residence here, and from his connection with the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is publishing in *La Presse* of Paris, a series of articles upon American Slavery. We have translated the first, which may be found in another column. It is moderate in its tone, and sets forth with clearness the circumstances which foreigners ought fairly to take into the account when they discuss this important subject. There are some slight errors of fact in the article, but they do not affect its general justice and accuracy. There is no writer in France, probably, better qualified to treat this subject fairly and intelligently than M. GAILLARDET.

At the commencement of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, yesterday, twenty-two young gentlemen graduated. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Chancellor GEORGE T. [illegible], Albany. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon ELBERT S. PORTER, Williamsburg, Long Island; JOHN [illegible], Scotland; WILLIAM RILEY, Monmouth, New-Jersey, and SAMUEL M. WOODBRIDGE, New Brunswick. Everything passed off pleasantly and the town was thronged with strangers in spite of the dismal weather.

The Vermont Republican State Convention met at Burlington yesterday, and nominated RYLAND FLETCHER for Governor, JAMES SLADE, Lieutenant-Governor, and HENRY M. BATES for Treasurer.

The telegraph reports the ship *Samuel Willets*, from Liverpool for New-York, ashore about nine miles south of Squan Inlet, on the Jersey coast. The crew and passengers were all saved.

The movement for abolishing advance wages to seamen, has been adopted in Philadelphia with great unanimity. Forty of the principal shipowners have become obligated to adhere to the system.

The net amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft, is twenty millions of dollars.

The marine losses for the month of June amount to $[illegible]. This does not include damages to vessels not amounting to total loss, or partial losses of cargo. There were totally lost: two steamships, three ships, eight barks, three brigs, and ten schooners; total, 26—a smaller number than in any other month since January. The losses for every other month have exceeded a million of dollars. The steamship *Canadian* was insured in New-York for only $30,000, the total loss upon her was over $800,000. The total marine losses for the year thus far are $10,236,500.

Mayor WOOD has appointed JOHN McLEOD MURPHY, who lately chastised Hon. DANIEL SICKLES while in undress and in his bedroom, and formerly constructing engineer of the Navy Yard, head of the Bureau of Surveyors of the City of New-York. The office is worth $5,000 per annum.

The Board of Education last evening held a busy session, during which the Rose-street Church was ordered to be hired for school purposes in the Fourth Ward, and appropriations were made for some school improvements. Mr. MYRON FINCH was elected Assistant Clerk by a vote of 25 to 8. The City Superintendent submitted a report in relation to the Hamilton Free School and the schools of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The Heads of Departments in the office of Mr. DEVELIN, (Mayor WOOD'S) Street Commissioner, were appointed yesterday. The event created a great stir among the leading City politicians. The Mayor appears to have had his own way in the matter, and several of the Democratic Aldermen were greatly chagrined thereat, and loudly proclaimed that they had been unfairly dealt with.

Yesterday the Board of Excise Commissioners granted eleven inn-keeper's licenses and fourteen store-keepers' licenses. A resolution was adopted directing the Treasurer to certify to the Board of Supervisors the amount paid over by him to the County Treasurer; also to request that body to pay the Clerk of the Commissioners his salary, now due up to the 1st of July. The Board adjourned till Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The arguments in the application of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for letters of administration on the estate of the late HARVEY BURDELL, were continued yesterday before the Surrogate. Mr. TILDEN concluded his remarks, in which his collation and criticism of the documentary evidence in the case were a novel and marked feature. He was followed by Mr. EDWARDS, also for the contestants, and he was followed by Judge DEAN, for the claimant. The argument will be closed this morning.

PAROT, the French fugitive who was forcibly rescued from the hands of one of the Sheriff's aids a few days since by Messrs. GALBRAITH and TOWNSEND his counsel, was rearrested last evening at a lager-bier saloon, in Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Information of his whereabouts was given during the day to Mr. GARDENER, keeper of the Eldridge-street Jail, who proceeded at once in pursuit in company with Officers VIETCH and WILSON, and captured the prisoner. PAROT made no attempt at resistance, and was quietly conveyed back to his old quarters in Eldridge-street.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL assumed yesterday the duties of Collector of the Port. He has appointed GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq. his private Secretary. Few changes are to be made in the Custom-House before the 1st of August.

The Commencement of the New York University was held at NIBLO's yesterday. Fourteen of the graduating class received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and passed into the number of the Alumni. A vacation of over two months will intervene before the beginning of the next term.

JOHN [illegible], Jr., aged 25 years, a native of this City, and a stevedore by occupation, committed suicide yesterday at his residence No. 118 Greenwich-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was a hunchback. He had been very unwell for several years, and for days before his death had been very low-spirited.

IGNATZ [illegible], a German night scavenger, aged 40 years, died yesterday at his residence No. 199 Second-street, from the effects of poisonous gases inhaled on Tuesday night while engaged in cleaning a sink in Orchard street.

A Welshman, named EDWARD BENTON, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house No. 12 Morris-street yesterday morning, he having committed suicide the night previous, by taking laudanum.

A young man, named CHARLES VOORHEES died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on Monday, by falling down the hoistway of the store No. 29 Cliff-street.

BRIDGET O'HARA, a child aged 2½ years, fell yesterday from a fourth-story window of the house No. 8 [illegible]-street, and was instantly killed.

The Wilson Small General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and almost immediately adjourned without transacting any important business.

The annual examination and concert of the Institution for the Blind took place yesterday afternoon. As the affair was not advertised, we are unable to say how it went off. The Institution is closed until Sept. 1.

A large supply of Beeves, prime and prospective, worked against sellers at the Forty-fourth-street Market, yesterday, and prices fell off 1c.@1¼c. per pound, from the previous Wednesday's currency. The demand was moderate from butchers, and there was some inquiry from graziers, wanting stock to eat up the abundant crops of grass in the country.

The Steamer *Mississippi* is about getting ready for sea; her officers were ordered to report on the 1st of July, and many of them appeared on board yesterday. She goes to China.

Gen. WM. WALKER left town for the South yesterday.

The New-York Hotel has raised its price for board to $2 75.

Five young ladies graduated last evening at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary. The exercises chiefly consisted of singing, and the reading of essays written by the graduating class.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to blow up Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM'S (Unitarian) Church, in Jersey City, lately. A fire was lighted on the floor and all the gas turned on. It is thought that Mr. F.'s Anti-Slavery opinions have awakened a prejudice against him, which some rascals were only by unaccountable accident prevented from gratifying, in this sacrilegious way.

Healing Symptoms in Utah.

There are symptoms already, that the Mormons of Utah find themselves, after all, not quite proof against the power of the federal Government. Years of shameful supineness towards them, indulged in by the Administrations of Messrs. FILLMORE and PIERCE, naturally led BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers to believe themselves quite out of the range, practically, of federal jurisdiction. Illustrating the fable of the ass and the lion, they became exceedingly bold and defiant, and began to work their iniquitous will upon the heads of all who did not yield implicit obedience to the behests of the Mormon priesthood. The many outrages at Salt Lake heretofore reported in our correspondence from that point, are veritable facts, attested by too many reliable witnesses to be successfully disputed. Men have been murdered there beyond doubt at the instigation of Mormon leaders. Others have suffered robbery, arson, and persecution in various ways, for no other reason than their attempts to protect the weak from Mormon violence. Women have been forced to stifle all sentiments of delicacy or decency, and to enter the already overstocked harems of the elders; and young children, even, were compelled to submit to a fate worse than death.

We know that these statements are denied by the organs of Mormonism, and by the "Missionaries" who arrive here from Salt Lake, on their way to distant fields of proselyting labor. But we know, also, from authority quite as respectable, that it is a part of Mormon religion to lie *ad libitum*, wherever the prosperity of "the Church" is concerned; and the tales of wrong and outrage are many of them, to our personal knowledge, indorsed by eye-witnesses who have never quarreled with the Mormons, and are accused of none of the improprieties which Mormon vituperation lays at the door of Judge DRUMMOND and others who have openly denounced them. Indeed, these Mormon denials are of very recent date. Not long ago, at a Mormon service in St. Louis, the speaker of the evening was a missionary from "the Valleys of the Mountains," and much of his harangue was devoted to the recent publications in regard to Utah affairs, and vile denunciations of the Press for giving place to it.

The Editorial fraternity, generally, were assailed with murderous English, poured forth in streams of vulgar vituperation, such as ought to make a Billingsgate-fishwoman blush for her inefficiency. But no attempt to deny the outrages detailed in our recent correspondence from Salt Lake was essayed. On the contrary, they were all admitted in lame attempts to justify and excuse them. The suppression of the United States Courts, the expulsion of Federal officers, and even the murder of offending Gentiles, were all conceded in language which could not be mistaken. The speaker said, over and over again, that while Utah was a good spot for a Mormon to go to,—one who would "obey the law of the Lord as declared by BRIGHAM, his prophet,"—it was "the unhealthiest sort of place in the world for anybody else;"—that "the law of the Lord is there, and there *is* the men to execute it, in Zion;"—that men who would not obey this law *ought* to be driven out, or deserved hanging, and that if they persist in disobedience, "they will find themselves by the head shorter, *quick!*"

We leave our readers to draw the contrast between such lawless expressions,—such unblushing justification of despotic substitution of ecclesiastical for civil law—with the vociferous meekness and humility of the speakers at a Mormon meeting in our own city, of which we gave a report on Monday last. There can be no difficulty in deciding which of these diverse Mormon authorities to accept. But we hail these latter-day assertions of peace and harmony at Utah with pleasure. They afford an evidence of returning sense, and a desire to avoid actual collision, just yet, with the United States troops. If so much has been accomplished by the first movement of troops towards Salt Lake, how much of good may we hope from their actual presence there! BRIGHAM YOUNG is shrewd as he is unprincipled. It was well enough to strengthen his own influence over his deluded people, by assuming an air of omnipotent fearlessness of the Federal Government, so long as the thing could be done without personal danger, which he has carefully avoided. But now the case is different. If Mr. BUCHANAN maintains his wise determination to send an armed force into Utah to maintain the supremacy of the law, the evidences begin to be quite promising that the *forms* of law at least will be readily conceded, and BRIGHAM YOUNG will dismount his high horse whenever the glitter of Federal muskets flashes before his eyes.

It is said that such an abandonment of his high pretensions will degrade him in the eyes of his people, destroy his *prestige*, and lose him their confidence, and that therefore it is idle to expect it. In reply, it might be sufficient to suggest that the minds of a people steeped in superstitious fanaticism, and accustomed to follow their prophet in blind obedience, are not likely to study and work out such logical conclusions. But YOUNG will easily find a way to turn even his submission to good account. In all probability he will have a special revelation from above, provided to order, informing him that "the time has not yet come,"—that it is better to keep still awhile longer for the advent of the Lord, then soon to sell to the troops at famine prices, and so obtain the means to strengthen themselves and prepare for conflict with the heathen of the States whenever "the fullness of time" shall be at hand. In this way he will avoid positive collision with the troops, maintain his ascendancy over the people, escape punishment for treason, and yet have things substantially his own way by suborning juries and using the *forms* of law to work his will. This latter is, after all, the deepest cavern of the Political ulcer with which our Government has to deal in Utah,—and its eradication will require remedies more potent even than powder or steel. What those remedies are we may consider on a future occasion.

The Season of Relaxation.

The Summer, in theory at least, has fairly set in. The season has come, despite the cloudy skies, and muddy roads, and dripping eaves, and our cities and towns are emptying themselves, by thousands, of the toilers who for the last eight months have had mind and body on the rack. Our social year is fairly over, circles of every grade are being broken up, friends scattered to all quarters of the world, who will meet no more, and ties broken that the returning Winter will not reunite. The necessities of a busy life, and of a rigorous climate, entail on us this break in the routine of our work and our pleasure. The fever of excitement in which we pass our Winter would render change of air and scene most needful, even if the burning heats did not charge our streets with poison. Most people who can afford it will pass the next four months in comparative solitude, with more leisure for reflection on other things than business than many of them may have had since this time last year. The roar of water on the sea shore, the voice of wind in the woods, the green of the grass and perfume of the flowers, will bring back to a thousand memories, voices which will never be heard again, and faces which will be seen no more. They will bring back "the tender grace of days that are dead," the light that hung round lost hours, such as no hours can ever wear more. The calm and loneliness will bring terribly before many a man, in a new aspect, sins on which the whirl and excitement of City life shed false colors, will show him the value of opportunities he can never again enjoy, the flimsiness of temptations which he had not strength to resist. Far from the bustle of streets, he can pass in review that weary march which lies behind him, and fill up the awful void toward which he is tending.

If the season be full of solemn thoughts for individuals, it is no less suggestive to the nation at large. We can scan over the sum total of our doings *en masse*, with no less profit than the sum of what we have done individually. Since this time last year what has been done amongst us for the extinction of "old forms of vice and wrong," and the introduction "nobler manners and of purer laws?" The year has seen the consignment to temporary obscurity of the great issue by which the country was last June divided. Prophets of all lines have seen their predictions falsified. Inevitable dangers have been avoided; infallible opinions have proved erroneous. BUCHANAN has been elected, and yet there has been no insurrection or dissolution of the Union. The Free-soil candidate has been defeated, and yet Free-soilism has deeper roots than ever. Kansas has been left to bleed, and yet will certainly come in, if not *de jure*, certainly *de facto*, as a free State. General WALKER, whose triumph under the munificent patronage of the South and JEFFERSON DAVIS, was certain to "Americanize" Nicaragua, is skulking about New-York in obscurity—conquered and a fugitive. The great British violation of the Neutrality laws, which was sure to end in war, has ended in smoke. In short, the wisdom of the wise has cut but a very sorry figure, and the valor of the brave has fared very little better, since we last left town for the Summer.

It is something to exchange the murder and rapine of the Kansas of last year for the free discussion and the peaceful divisions of the Kansas of this. It is something to have the champion of armed Pro-Slavery propagandism, Filibuster WALKER, used up, in our streets. It is something to have the diplomatic sparring of MARCY and CLARENDON followed, not by naval fights, but by the laying down of an ocean telegraph, which shall bind the old world to the new. We think we are not vainglorious then in going into the country, each of us persuaded that he belongs to a better social organization than this time twelvemonths. Upon all great national questions, and touching all great national dangers, there has been decided progress.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The last mail from Havana brought the news of the arrival at that port of a Spanish squadron. This is the fleet of whose approach the Mexicans have had such timely warning. Months have elapsed since the note of preparation was first sounded, and, if Spanish chivalry stood a tip-toe in expectation of meeting on the field the rebellious Colonists of former days, the Government did not disregard the dictates of prudence and the most ultra caution. The physical, and, when that was refused, the moral support of France and England was sought for; but we do not believe that either of these powers will interfere directly or indirectly in the dispute. Inducements were then held out to SANTA ANA to make a diversion by getting up a revolution against COMONFORT'S Administration. The ex-dictator was, of course, ready, as he always has been, to turn traitor for a small consideration. Finally, after many false starts, the fleet actually did set sail from Cadiz, and has now reached its place of rendezvous—the port of Havana. But what do these five ships, with their 2,000 men amount to, after all? Mexico may be a weaker power than her antagonist, but she is not going to be invaded and conquered by such a force as this. In the present crisis she contrasts favorably with Spain. While the latter has been wavering about her intentions, and making no movement without a preliminary flourish of trumpets, Mexico has been quietly preparing for war and fortifying her coasts. The Spanish fleet, therefore, if ever it venture so far, may anticipate a warm reception at Vera Cruz.

Those who expect aid from SANTA ANA are leaning on a broken reed. There is scarcely the remnant of a faction who adhere to his cause, and his last effort to overthrow the COMONFORT Administration was a miserable and complete failure. In fact, the Mexican people, since their independence, were never more united than they are now in their determination both to support the existing Government and to resist the invasion of Spain. Their means of resistance, under such circumstances, are not to be despised.

As to Spain, she is utterly incapable of maintaining a war at such a distance from home. She knows this; and hence we are not at all apprehensive that her present hostile demonstration will lead to any serious results.

THE SPOILS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—There's many a slip in Corporation calculations, as in other sublunary matters, and the members of the Board of Aldermen who deluded themselves with the agreeable expectation of having some of the best offices in the Street Department to bestow upon their friends, were yesterday made sensible of the fact. The little arrangement of the lottery, which we have before alluded to, did not work well in practice, and those who drew the high prizes, after Mr. DEVELIN was confirmed, discovered that they were like Dead Sea Apples, very fair and pleasant to the eye, but dust and ashes inside. We have given a list of some of the appointments, which were made yesterday, but all the places are not yet filled. When it was discovered that the new Charter did not require the confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, of the appointments in the Street Commissioner's Office, a different set of names were selected than what would, otherwise, have been thought of.

JUDICIOUS REGULATION.—Among the many reasons why the Metropolitan Police Commissioners ought and will win the public confidence, their open and above-board mode of transacting business is not the least. We have heretofore noticed the extraordinary secrecy with which Mayor WOOD guards from the public eye his list of Police appointments, even after it is admitted to be complete. In striking contrast with this conduct stands a resolution of the Metropolitan Board ordering that the names of all applicants selected for appointments, shall be given to the Press or any body who chooses to ask them, in order that if valid objection can be made to any of the appointees it may be put in before the appointments are finally disposed of. The Commissioners could give no truer indication of their purpose, to make the Police what every good citizen must desire it to be. If bad men creep into the Department, notwithstanding this precaution, a large share of the responsibility must rest upon citizens who fail to avail themselves of an opportunity to show the unfitness of the applicants.

PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—There is now on exhibition at Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS', in Broadway, a portrait of the great BONAPARTE, painted in Paris, in 1815, by Mr. R. E. W. EARL, then a young American artist, on a visit to the French Metropolis, who died a few years afterwards at the Hermitage, in the arms of ANDREW JACKSON, his early patron and friend. The picture was purchased from Mr. EARL by Mr. ARCHIBALD WOODRUFF, a Philadelphia printer, who sold it to Mr. JOHN TURNER, the editor of the New-York *Gazette*. Mr. TURNER died about two months since at a very advanced age, and this picture, which has become a celebrity, is now the property of his son, Dr. WILLIAM TURNER. It is well worth an early visit.

The New Tariff—How it will affect Liquors.

SCENE AT THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—What the Satyr of the Wilderness could not understand, the blowing hot and cold with one breath, is being admirably accomplished, just at present, in our midst. The License Law is intended to diminish the facilities for the acquisition of spirituous drinks. The Tariff Law is intended to afford new facilities for their acquisition. The mystery consists in the perfect accordance of these opposing systems. On the one hand license and prohibition; on the other, cheap liquor, cheaper than we have had it for many a year.

The new tariff went into operation yesterday. Brandy paid one hundred per cent. duty up to the last day of June, and now pays only thirty per cent. The Excise Commissioners for the State tax a retail liquor dealer twenty, fifty, eighty dollars a year for his license to sell liquors, and Uncle Sam takes the duty off the liquor that he has to get license to sell. Uncle Sam wins. The cost of the license is comparatively small, while the saving in the duty is immense, —just seventy per cent.

The diminution in the duty on wines is fifteen per cent. This difference may be termed imperceptible inasmuch as all foreign wine consumed in bar-rooms and at the public tables of hotels in this country is of home manufacture. No Champagne ever knew France, no port was imported from Oporto, no sherry ever was pressed from the vines of Xeres, that the frequenters of New-York bar-rooms raise to their lips. Some foreign wines may be gathered into the cellars of millionaires, but they will not appreciate the reduced duty. The Germans say their Rhein Wein is genuine, and dealers in Hungarian wine claim that their importation is the only real article, but the fifteen per cent. reduction on the *ad valorem* duty will not affect their sale. Wine, it is safe to predict, will neither be better nor cheaper, for the alteration in the tariff.

Gin, Whisky, Jamaica Rum, will probably fall from six cents to five cents a drink, and of course, by the gallon or larger quantity, their value will be still further reduced. But Brandy will not be cheaper, though the bar-keepers promise drinkers a better article for the old prices, and say that adulteration will be so much discouraged that it will scarcely pay to engage in it.

In the effect of the operation of the liquor tariff these liquor dealers agree that it will not cheapen, but will improve the quality of their more expensive drinks, while the less costly beverages will be cheapened two or three shillings in the gallon, and five cents instead of s demaix will bended across the bar for Hollands, Jamaica, Scotch and Irish. With the fall of these, of course there can be no pretence for charging six cents for Monongahela and Bourbon. Decimal currency will thus command the bar, and a man with a dime in his pocket may scarcely ask his friend to a treat of any other compound than brandy.

In anticipation of the reduction of the tariff upon all descriptions of imported merchandise, on the 1st of July, there has been a large accumulation of goods at the various Bonded Warehouses. For two weeks past, it is said, there has been no room in these warehouses for goods, and vessels were refused permits to discharge under a general order, so that a large number have been lying at their docks with cargoes on board; the Secretary directing that no general order should be issued for landing cargoes under twenty lay-days. The unusual press of business for the day brought the clerks of the various mercantile firms to their offices by 8 o'clock. Soon after the opening of the Cashier's office at the Custom-House, there were over 250 persons eagerly awaiting their turn to pay their duties, and withdraw their goods from bond. Mr. CHARLES WALDEN, the attentive Superintendent of the warehouse department at the Custom-House, had the entries passed in advance for a large number of merchants who had signified their wish to withdraw their goods on this day; the whole amount of duties paid on these entries was about $1,400,000, most of which was paid yesterday. The first man who paid duties and withdrew merchandise from bond under the new schedule, was UDOLPHO WOLFE, the great Schnapps importer; the second was a large importer of silk, who paid $69,000 in duties on one invoice.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—A sacred and miscellaneous concert was given for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, on Tuesday evening, at the new Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue. The following distinguished artists volunteered their services: Mrs. GEORGIANA STEWART LEACH, Miss ANNA GREWOLD, Mr. STEPHEN W. LEACH, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN, who presided at the pianoforte. The use of PEALE'S painting of "The Court of Death" was allowed by its owner to the lady Managers of the Home, who propose to exhibit it for a short period for the benefit of their institution. It was recently placed in the Chapel of the "Home," and was shown at the concert on Tuesday night, the [illegible] describing its character and import to the audience.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Martinez, the new President of Nicaragua—Costa Rica's Claims to the Transit not to be Recognized, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

MARTINEZ, the new President of Nicaragua, is a vehement opponent of WALKER and the American fillibusters. He is appointed by Costa Rica, which State has actual control over Nicaragua, though President BUCHANAN will not recognize her claims even over the Transit.

The President is earnestly solicited to do something to secure the reopening of the Transit Route. He is bound to do it by the Cincinnati Platform. He is advised to send a military and naval force at once—but instead of that he has sent a civil request to Costa Rica to relinquish her pretensions.

The proprietors of Hythe Island, Ga., have accepted the offer of $150,000 for the whole Island.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is twenty millions of dollars, of which in Boston there is nearly three millions; in New-York nine millions; in St. Louis nearly a million; in Philadelphia over two millions; in New-Orleans upwards of three millions, and in San Francisco nearly a million and a-half.

THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND has been appointed Collector of Customs at Sacramento, *vice* SACKETT, removed.

Lord NAPIER has engaged a family Summer residence at Frostburg, near Cumberland, Md.

Only $108,000 of treasury notes issued in 1856 and 1857 are outstanding.

A delegation of the Tonawanda Indians had conference with the Commissioners on Indian Affairs, to-day, in reference to the adjustment of their reserve lands.

ROBERT CROSS, another of the election rioters, was arrested this morning after a desperate resistance. He fired a pistol at Officer ROBINSON, seriously wounding him in the head, face and neck, with buckshot.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention and the Kansas Policy of the Administration, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1857.

It is to be deeply regretted for the sake of the harmony and welfare of the country, that the Georgia Democratic State Convention, led by blind fanaticism has denounced the policy of Governor WALKER, in Kansas. It is to be the more regretted, because, emanating from a body of men in solemn council, it has the appearance of being the cool, dispassionate, and sound judgment of those men; while, in fact, the very resolutions show that it was but the hasty emanation and thoughtless ebullition of violent party faction. The resolutions, being contradictory in themselves, render their effect entirely nugatory. While they denounce Governor WALKER'S policy, they indorse President BUCHANAN, and the Cincinnati platform! A little calm reflection will show how paradoxical is the action of the Georgia Convention. They must first consider the position of Governor WALKER with the Administration, and the circumstances under which he was induced to accept of the Governorship of Kansas.

In the late speech of Governor WALKER, at Topeka he said:

"I desire to read you a few extracts from my Inaugural Address just published in this Territory, together with *my instructions from the President of the United States*, pointing out the mode in which the Chief Magistrate of the Union, just elected to that high position by the whole American people, as well as his Cabinet, and the humble individual who now addresses you, believe these questions can be peacefully settled; and settled, not by a party whether for or against Slavery, but by the whole people of the Territory of Kansas, who, as is their sovereign right, by that great principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, shall determine, by an actual majority of the votes of all her people, what shall be their own Constitution, and their own social institutions.

On this subject I desire, I repeat, to read to you an extract from my Inaugural Address to the people of the Territory of Kansas, together with *the views of the President of the United States*.

Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention—I mean the Convention which is about to meet in September next—after having framed a State Constitution will submit it for ratification or rejection, by a majority of the then actual *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas.

With these views, *well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them*, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. *My instructions from the President*, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain 'the regular Legislature of the Territory' in 'assembling a Convention to form a Constitution,' *and they express the opinion of the President*, that 'when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'"

With what consistency can the Georgia Convention thus denounce Gov. WALKER'S policy, and indorse the Administration? The policy and doctrine of Gov. WALKER is but the policy and opinion of President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, and he is bound by his oath to carry out the instructions which he has received. It is in vain to escape this position, and the Georgia Convention, as well as those Southern journals, who have heaped the vilest vituperation on Gov. WALKER'S course, denounce in the same breath President BUCHANAN and his Administration.

When such men as Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, are found sacrificing their domestic quiet and affluence merely for the sake of the love of country and its permanent peace and welfare, going on a pilgrimage to Kansas, and sustaining with all his efforts the policy of Gov. WALKER and the Administration, what a rebuke does his conduct not read to these Hotspurs of the South who are doing all in their power to break down the Administration.

If Governor WALKER shall fail in his mission, the President and the country will have to thank the Georgia Democratic wing of the party, and its adherents, for keeping alive the bloody feud, and preventing the restoration of peace and harmony. For by the resolution denouncing Governor WALKER they also denounce the Kansas-Nebraska bill, its favorite author, Senator DOUGLAS, and virtually the Cincinnati platform itself. But late advices received here from Kansas (notwithstanding the adverse report of some letter-writers) state that the most flattering indications warrant the opinion that a permanent peace will be established on the basis of the principles of the sovereignty of the people, and the unqualified right of the majority to determine the character of the institutions under which they are to live.

Secretary COBB, of Georgia, and Secretary THOMPSON, of Mississippi, have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of the Georgia Convention resolution denouncing Governor WALKER. Mr. BUCHANAN views it, also, as directly reflecting on him and his Administration.

Chief Justice TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has received a letter from a deaf mute denouncing his decision in the Dred Scott case. This beats the Georgia Convention.

Senator SLIDELL and Hon. EMILE LASERE, have arrived here from Louisiana.

Tremendous heavy rains fell here yesterday and today.

The letter of General WALKER was not written with the expectation of receiving a reply from the President, but simply for the purpose of laying his grievances before the Executive.

UNO.

The Mechanics' and Workingmen's State Central Committee.

TROY, Wednesday, July 1.

At the session of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Committee yesterday, returns were received from forty-two clubs located in different counties of this State, which show that the aggregate number of members in these clubs is 11,316. Propositions were received for the formation of [illegible] new clubs. It is intended by the State Committee to publish a newspaper.

A Committee of Democrats arrived yesterday morning to consult with the workingmen, and in the afternoon a Committee of Republicans came up from Albany for the same purpose. Neither committee has been able to obtain any pledges. Both parties are eager to get votes for the next election.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The Vermont Republican State Convention met at Burlington to-day, and nominated RYLAND FLETCHER for Governor; JAMES SLADE for Lieutenant-Governor, and HENRY M. BATES, for Treasurer. A series of resolutions of the Republican stamp were adopted.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 1.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, *Times* says that the official vote of Douglas, Shawnee, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lykins, Johnson, Lynn, Doniphan and Atchison Counties is fifteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SAMUEL WILLETS ASHORE AT SQUAN.

SQUAN, Wednesday, July 1.

The ship *Samuel Willets*, from Liverpool, bound for New-York, came ashore about nine miles south of Squan Inlet at 2 o'clock this morning. The crew and passengers were all saved.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 1.

The schooner *Bill Carter*, FISK, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak off Block Island on the evening of the 30th ult., and put into Newport the same evening with two feet of water in her hold.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed about 8 o'clock this morning, with 110 passengers for Liverpool and 24 for Halifax, and $[illegible] in Specie.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 30.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day, in sixty hours from New-York.

The New Appointments in the Street Department.

Yesterday was an exciting time in the Office of the Street Commissioner; the new appointments for which there had been such a scramble among the Aldermen were at last disposed of by the Mayor to his own friends. He sent for the following gentlemen in the morning and informed them that they were to take the offices which he named:

JOHN O'TOOLE, commonly called the Boston, a Clerk in Mr. SELAH'S office, and a friend of CHARLES SMITH, of the Comptroller's Office, received the appointment of Superintendent of Roads. A very excellent place.

BARNEY KELLEY, of the Eleventh Ward, was assigned to the very profitable post of Piers and Slips; the value of this place is considerably enhanced by the circumstance of $300,000 having been appropriated to be expended in this branch of the Department.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD received the appointment of Superintendent of Street Improvements.

It has been stated that Ex-Alderman [illegible] has received this office, and that FAIRCHILD has been appointed Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. But it will take some time to ascertain exactly who is who in the Department.

JOHN H. CHAMBERS, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, has been assigned to the office of Superintendent of Lands and Places.

Captain KISSNER, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, has been made Deputy Collector of Assessments.

There is some uncertainty about Ex-Alderman BRIBLEY, whom the Mayor was desirous of putting into the place now held by the father of the late Street Commissioner; Mr. TAYLOR will hold on a while longer, and Mr. BRIBLEY is reported as Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

THOMAS H. FERRIS, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Mr. FERRIS got the contract to clean the Tenth Ward.

FRANCIS DAYTON, Inspector of Wharves and Incumbrances.

G. H. F. LYNCH, Contract Clerk.

HENRY H. REED, Second Assistant Messenger.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, of dirty-street memory, Fourth Clerk.

CHARLES TURNER is, of course, Deputy Commissioner.

These appointments have caused a good deal of gnashing of teeth among the Aldermen who confirmed Mr. DEVELIN as Commissioner, under the impression that they were to have all the patronage of the Office as a reward for their accommodating disposition.

Screw-Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

With your permission, I will briefly recur to the subject on which a first communication from me appeared in your issue of 27th ultimo.

A correspondent in your columns of yesterday, Mr. W. W. BATES, takes exception to a paragraph in that letter. He seems to have overlooked the relation of that paragraph to preceding ones, wherein the want is implied of such a class of ships as might deal effectively in competition with "European screw-steamers now running." I would courteously remind him of this, and further—that an expression of the probability of a want being supplied by the ingenuity of a class of mechanics, is not a calling of their ingenuity in question, but rather the contrary.

Of the hundreds of good and useful propellers in our coasting and lake trades, (good and useful there, certainly,) not one, I suppose, is available for a service of this kind. Outside the national navy, there is not, perhaps, under the flag, afloat or on the stocks, a single screw-steamer that could take and hold a place in this competition.

The present ascendancy of the screw-steamer in ocean navigation has resulted from intense efforts on the part of Great Britain to develop her own internal resources—a necessity of her condition. She will, if she can, monopolize the carrying trade of the Atlantic. Our efforts must be directed to retaining a fair share of it, and a fair share of, especially, that better part of it which is now fast going into the hands of our competitors.

It should be borne in mind that in this particular trade between our Atlantic cities and the ports of western Europe, there are certain conditions favorable, far above the average of voyages, to the use of steam. The shortness of the passage, affording a larger proportion of space for cargo, the facilities for repairs of machinery at either end of the route, the supply of emigrant passengers, the facilities for speedy dispatch and for coaling, on both sides—these are advantages which the steamship could not secure in many other trades.

As a consequence, it may be anticipated that the screw-fleet of England will for a time at least incline toward this trade, whether built especially for it or not. Some of the finest of the ships now running between New-York and Liverpool were constructed ostensibly for the Australian trade.

On the longer voyages, the sailing ship is not likely to be displaced, for the present. From the stimulus that competition will afford, it may be fair, however, to anticipate that great improvements will yet be effected in the use of steam, economy of fuel, &c. How soon and how far these may operate to enable the screw-steamer to compete successfully with the clipper ship on long voyages, remains to be seen.

The indications of the present crisis would seem to be towards a class of ships furnished with full sail-power, having a screw that can be feathered, and with auxiliary steam power in proportion to the nature of the service engaged in. Such ships the English will build of iron—we shall probably build of wood.

Many of our clipper ships, and perhaps packet ships, might be convertible in this way, using the propeller in calms only or very light winds, and feathering it when not in use.

There are higher interests involved in this issue than anything of mere mechanical or mercantile character. Natural expansion, science, civilization and human progress are in the track of maritime supremacy. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. R.

High Prices of Beef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen in your columns various causes assigned for the high prices of meat in the New-York Market, I will, with your kind permission, suggest one or two others. I regard the high charges for railroad transportation, and the delays caused by requiring the stock trains to be detained by switching off to wait for the passage of express and mail passenger trains, as having a great deal to do with the prices of stock. These things directly increase the expenses of drovers, who are thus compelled to move their cattle by increased charges on the cattle, whose weight falls off. I often bring stock from the West, and though I have to pay high rates for transportation, yet find that it requires from twelve to fourteen days to bring cattle from Springfield, Ill., to this City. The necessity for stopping them on the way once or twice to feed and refresh, and the consequent loss of flesh, together with the damage they sustain from being crowded into [illegible], heavy [illegible] for which neither [illegible] nor stock drovers are responsible.

A STOCK DROVER.

THE NEW-JERSEY PEARL FISHERY.

Tales Just Given from the Manuscript—The True Story of the Seven—Pearl-Fishing Unexplainable—Adventures of two City Visitors at Notch Brook.

Pearls have been very much strung at various times, and the tales of the Thousand and One Nights have become not wholly incredible. Our particular reporter, however, who is supposed to be distantly related to the Wandering Jew, after reading sundry marvelous stories of impossible fortunes gathered in Jersey streams, of pearls, wondrous in magnitude and lustre, went to Paris to deck the brow of Rosamond, or some equally fascinating damsel; of a $25,000 breakfast, by a poor shoemaker, casting Cleopatra's extravagance into an infinitude of shade; of experienced explorers in muddy brooks, realizing a mere trifle of one hundred dollars a day; of mysterious white mussels that boys in sport, who are now men in earnest, played with in days gone by, gotten out of the shells by the "winding river's margin!" of white stones, of a similar fishy origin, which subsequent men have cast or toilsed from their sides—after reading them, and a score of equal adventures, even more improbable, he felt that the disappointment of his life, in not being brought to tread them as pathfinder, if not first, still he remembered an island, shell, in which a pearl was found, that he actually found himself now immediately in the existence of Jersey game. At BALL & BLACK'S, and at TIFFANY'S, he had seen the pearls themselves, but here was the shell, the fact corroborated, and such testimony there was no confronting with a denial. He accordingly took a clean shirt and the cars for Paterson, with a resolution to make his fortune.

His misgivings on the journey he has to confess were serious. Why should Jersey clams or mussels, or whatever name might be given to the bivalves, suddenly, in the year of grace 1857, become pearl-bearing? *Or if*, as tradition said, they had contained pearls from a time beyond which the memory of man went not back, why had their value only newly discovered? Why were they pigged with, by enterprising urchins, at markets? Why were they shot out of rifles as bullets? Why did that stupid stockmaker cook a $25,000 pearl for breakfast, and reduce its value to $25? Were these true stories, or had they a fishy flavor? Notwithstanding the evidence of that shell and the indorsement of "the most respectable journals," the nearer he got to Paterson—such is human inconsistency—the further off seemed the pearls and the fortune. But once landed in the streets of that thriving town he grew impatient for the issue, and started for Notch Brook, a distance of three miles, incontinently.

It was fine weather, but not sultry. A Jerseyman, pursuing his same track, seemed an eligible companion. Our reporter rather sought than avoided conversation with him, and, the subject being uppermost in his thoughts, brought it to bear upon pearls. The stranger's smile was not altogether agreeable, and a side glance of his eye increased its sinister character. With the nonchalant air a reporter can assume on necessary occasions, he took his cue from the Jerseyman's apparent temperament, and treated the idea of pearl-fishing in Jersey mud-streams as richly ludicrous. The Jerseyman immediately frowned, vowed that Jersey was the finest State in the Union, and that there were treasures in her rivers and streams that would place her on a level with California. He went off in dudgeon at the supposed indignity offered to his place of nativity, and left our reporter more in a quandary about the pearls than ever.

It was best to obtain accurate information, and to give gentlemanly perquisition of a large mill, situated in one of the environs of Paterson, and subsequently from other parties, whose respectability and reliability were unquestionable, a brief history of the Jersey pearl discoveries was obtained, on which reliance may be placed.

In the first place, then, pearls of considerable value have been discovered in the streams in the neighborhood of Paterson, and within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles of it. But their number, their value, the facility with which they were procured, all that gave rise to rumors to them, was exaggerated fifty, yes, a hundred fold. Marvelous stories that were started in New-York City journals, and were copied universally in the country newspapers, had their origin in their writers' fancy merely. The celebrated $25,000 pearl never existed. The value of the gem which the stockmaker spoiled in cooking, might have been $600, possibly, if it had not been cooked. But its hue, its water, as jewelers phrase it, would have determined its worth, and that was irretrievably sacrificed in the culinary process to which it was subjected. The pearls found by Mr. QUACKENBUSH, the machinist, were sold by him for $600, to Messrs. BALL & BLACK, and other parties had realized sundry sums—considerable for chance ventures, but insufficient to pay for time regularly devoted to the enterprise, when other remunerative employment was to be had. Of the truth of these statements there was abundant evidence. The mills were swarming with workmen; the streams where the pearl-bearing mussels had been found, were altogether deserted. Although the warm weather made it not unpleasant to wade in them—being a great improvement on the freezing temperature of March and April, when the excitement was at its highest, only now and then a stray adventurer from a distance, from New-York City generally, was to be seen, our reporter was assured, carrying his fortune in the discovery of Jersey pearls. But that pearls have been found, and some of considerable value, in these streams, is incontrovertible. Indeed, the streams have been so thoroughly searched that but few muscles are now to be found there, and the same may be said of all the running fresh water of New-Jersey—at least within a day's journey of Notch Brook.

Still pearls *are* found, but small, invaluable ones, not worth a dollar each, and you have to open fifty muscles to get one of these. A pearl the size of a pea is found in one muscle out of seven or eight thousand, and from seventy to one hundred muscles may be procured in a day, with considerable labor. The pearl thus found may be worth fifty dollars, if its shape is perfect and its hue unimpeachable; if it is extraordinary in these particulars, it may be worth a hundred dollars; but the chances are that the jeweler to whom you carry it will offer you fifteen dollars for it, and ask you to consider yourself well paid.

It has been calculated that out of ten thousand persons who three months ago engaged in the Jersey pearl-fishing until such time as they got disgusted, which was seldom more than two days, and hardly ever exceeded three, only fifty found pearls of sufficient value to pay them for the time and labor expended in the search. But the story that TIFFANY, of Broadway, had given $1,500 for a pearl as large as a boy's marble was eagerly snatched at and retailed, and the brooks for scores of miles were robbed of all their shell-fish.

These dry, tedious details our reporter learned unwillingly. They made his clean shirt superfluous and uncomfortably bulky in his rear pocket. But determined to see Notch Brook anyhow, he propelled his feet in that direction, and presently came upon a scene which repaid him for the whole excursion. Suddenly turning a corner he saw two men wading in the stream, whose figures and features were familiar to him. He rounded the angle so precipitately that he had time to shelter himself from observation without being discovered.

Where last had he seen the broad, ample brow and fair flowing locks which distinguished the nearest wader in the muddy stream, as a man of no common mark? And where his older companion, less remarkable for amplitude of forehead than for short sight, a wig and a gold eye-glass? In New-York, surely, as public men, but not in the Boards of Aldermen or Councilmen. Certainly in the City, but not in the Mayor's Office, or in No. 8, or closeted with the Comptroller, Street Inspector, or United States Marshal. In none of these, but as he looked and looked again, tones not unfamiliar in the Supreme and Superior Courts, and in the Court of General Sessions seemed to greet his ear.

Said he of the fair flowing locks, "I am getting deeper and deeper." To which his companion replied, "So am I."

They had turned their pantaloon legs above their knees, and were wading, groping, as they waded, for muscles, unconscious that they were observed by any human being. But, as they spoke, they got into deeper water, and another step planted them up to their middle in the river. The wig and gold eye-glass gave a slight scream. Another step forward, and he disappeared altogether, leaving his wig floating on the surface for a few moments before it sank. Our reporter was on the point of rushing to his assistance when he reappeared, and with the snorting of a porpoise, and the spinging of a horse immersed to his nostrils, fought vigorously for the land. He regained it without assistance from his friend, and without his wig, but still retaining his gold eye-glass. His first exclamation was a profane one. It was the reverse of "Fusio be blessed."

"Have you heard?" said he of the flowing fair locks.

An inarticulate growl was the answer. Fair locks came to shore. The two men in all their activity, as he had seen and reported them, vindicating the majesty of the law, before Judges and Recorders, and Chief Justices, stood before our reporter, all the wetter, if not all the wiser, for pearl-fishing. He was in a strait betwixt two impulses. One was to spare their feelings and steal off. The other, and he thought of his clean, dry shirt, was to offer to the submerged counselor a change of apparel. He debated with himself a few moments only, and decided that the truly delicate course was the former one. So he left his legal acquaintances in happy ignorance of his vicinity, and he is resolved to perish rather than reveal their names.

But lawyers must be content with their fees, and eschew Jersey pearls.

So must other respectable people, reporters included.

Because Jersey pearls—let the truth be stated—are very fishy.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Its Topography—Peculiarity of its Situation and Climate—Society, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1857.

The "heated term" has commenced in good earnest in this city, and it is generally conceded that there is hardly a hotter place to be found than the city-proper of Washington. The topography of Washington is best represented by the hollow of your hand, which a *coup d'œil* from the Heights of Georgetown gives you the finest view of. The centre of the city was originally a swamp, and has been filled up, so that there is a gradual rising towards the outskirts—the mean elevation being some eighty feet above the basin of the city, extending from a line centering midway from Pennsylvania avenue.

The city was originally intended to have been laid out on Capitol Hill, now the extreme eastern limits, being on an elevation of over 100 feet above Pennsylvania-avenue. Some speculators, at the time, bought up the property, and held it at such exorbitant rates that the Government determined to build below rather than suffer the extortion. The Capitol is built on this elevation, and the east front was intended as the main entrance. As the city was built up from the west front, this side is taken by strangers to be the principal entrance to the Capitol, because of its great elevation, and the east front is supposed to be rear, which is not so, however. All the statuary is in the main east front of the building. "PEACE" and "WAR," by GREENOUGH, stand on the left and right, under the portico. The statue of COLUMBUS, holding the earth in his hand, with an Indian woman crouching at his feet, is placed on the left projection of the portico, and that of the Frontier man rescuing his wife and child from the tomahawk of the Indian, is placed on the right. In front is the large, beautiful park, with its winding walks and forest trees, at the upper end of which is placed CRAWFORD'S statute of WASHINGTON, in a Roman toga and sandals, holding out one hand as if to receive the earth, which COLUMBUS seems about to throw to him!

The residents on Capitol Hill, and those in the suburbs of West End and the northern limits, enjoy a far different atmosphere from that of the centre of the city. The grounds being so greatly elevated, the air is fresher and purer, as well as the water, and you get the benefit of the Southern breezes which sweep up the Potomac, while the northeast winds are principally felt in the city, either in the shape of a simoon or a sirocco.

The sage of the Heights of Georgetown says, that from the peculiar situation of Washington, not only from its geographical position, but from its situation in reference to its latitude and longitude, it is subject to greater atmospherical changes than any other city in the Union. That it is exposed to all the gales that sweep up the Chesapeake either from the northward and eastward, or southward and eastward. That he has known it to be Summer-heat of an afternoon in the middle of March, and a snow-storm at night.

He says it is generally warmer in Washington City than either New-York or Boston, although the further you go north and east, according to north latitude, the hotter it is in Summer, and the colder it becomes in Winter. That in Louisiana, though the heat is of longer duration, it is not so hot as it is in New-York, while it is still warmer in Boston; and that in Canada the mercury rises higher than either in Louisiana, New-York, or Boston. I appeal to your "E. M.," the Sage of Brooklyn Heights, to know whether this meteorological philosophy be correct.

A stranger visiting Washington in the Winter, sees nothing of its permanent society, nor the beauties of the surrounding country. There is, perhaps, less aristocracy of wealth here than any other city in the Union. Position and merit take rank of wealth, and there is more social feeling and good fellowship here than is to be generally found in other cities of its population. It is not necessary for one here to live in a big brown-stone house of gilded misery and "splendor to be received into the first circles, or to insure the visits of the most fashionable. It is the people, and not the houses they live in, which become the most attractive with us. Among the citizens of Washington there is more refinement, culture, elegance, and virtue, than any city of its population in the country. It is from the fashionable people that visit us in the Winter, from the society of the hotels that Washington has gained the name of being so dissolute and licentious, whereas strangers see very little indeed of the real society of Washington.

The scenery bordering the highlands of Washington and the *District*, skirted by the Potomac from the rolling Heights of Georgetown to the northward and eastward, is very charming, especially at this time of the year. Towards the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, from Capitol Hill across to the Insane Asylum on the Maryland side, the scenery is also very lovely, giving you a fine view of the Navy-Yard and Arsenal, the mountains on the Virginia side, and the long reach down the Potomac to Alexandria.

Fourteenth-street, extending out through a beautiful country towards Pierce's Mill, about six miles distant, is our shell-road or Bloomingdale. And of an afternoon some of the finest trotters, which would not disgrace the best horsedesh of your roadsters, are seen coming in at the rate of 2:40. Pierce's Mill, which was built nearly half a century ago, has now gone to decay with "sweet Alice" and "Ben Bolt." From its romantic situation, it is made the resort for pic-nics, and the first floor of the mill is now used for our young folk to enjoy themselves in the dance, where once the miller used to toll his grist, with no doubt equal satisfaction. CŒUR DE LEON.

Yale College Prizes.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The following awards have been made by the Faculty of Yale College to the senior class: the Clark premiums for the solution of problems in practical astronomy—1st prize, D. D. BALDWIN, Bridgeport, Conn.; 2d prize, H. S. DE FOREST, South Edmeston, N. Y., and M. W. ROBINSON, Fulton, Mo.; 3d prize, J. T. CROXTON, Paris, Ky.

The speaking for the De Forest medal, of the value of $100, offered "to that scholar of the senior class who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner," took place June 11. The Faculty were unable to decide between the merits of J. M. HOLMES, of Chicago, Ill., and A. H. STRONG, of Rochester, N. Y. The prize fell by lot to Mr. STRONG.

The senior appointments have been announced. LEVI HOLBROOK, of Westborough, Mass., takes the Valedictory, and WILDER SMITH, of Hartford, Conn., the Salutatory. ALIQUID.

The Inkermann Disaster—Verdict.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the propeller *Inkermann*, (by the explosion of which, at Toronto, in May, ten persons were killed,) have rendered the following verdict:

That said explosion was created by the introduction of spirits of wine, oatmeal, and sal ammoniac into the boiler of the said propeller *Inkermann*, by DOHERTY, the Engineer in charge. The introduction of the aforesaid substances causing the water to foam, and consequently indicating the presence of more water than it really contained.

That the introduction of such substances into any any boiler for the purpose of stopping leakage, is highly hazardous, and, in our opinion, ought, by special act of Parliament, to be prohibited.

That the owners of the said propeller *Inkermann*, are highly censurable for allowing the vessel to run, knowing at the time that the boilers leaked so much as to be detrimental to the getting up of steam, and therefore inducing their engineer, DOHERTY, to take such steps as to the best of his knowledge and experience would stop said leak.

That in order to avoid a like catastrophe in future, the jurors aforesaid recommend that a Board of Engineers be appointed to examine and decide as to the qualifications of persons presenting themselves for the office of engineers; and also for the examination of all engines and boilers, no matter in what way or for what purpose used.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette states that the *Odd Fellows of Potomac Lodge* are making the necessary arrangements to erect a hall and public school in that city, where the children of deceased members are educated free of expense.

A New Phase of the Dalton Case—Strange Developments—Personal Encounter.

From the Boston Bee of Tuesday.

The *Traveller* of Saturday evening contained the following:

RUMORED EPISODE TO A DIVORCE CASE.—It is stated that the father of the lady defendant in the divorce case which, with its attending circumstances, lately made such a general stir in this community, announced his intention Friday to make legal application for authority to pursue and recover his daughter, who had disappeared from the city under such circumstances as to lead to the natural inference that she had actually eloped with her husband! The father had his fears for the personal safety of his daughter, but we have no reason to believe that there is any ground for the apprehension of any result of a tragical character from so natural an occurrence as the flight together of husband and wife.

This announcement took the public somewhat by surprise, although while many (who had become familiar by the incidents brought to light during the long and tedious trial with the history of the warm affection still existing between the young couple) believed in the truth of the rumor, yet a great majority were disposed to look upon the matter as a very good joke. On Saturday, Mrs. DALTON was seen on the street in company with some ladies, and there was *every reason to believe that no elopement or strange* circumstance had taken place. But it now appears that that circumstance, strange as it may appear, did occur, to prove that the course of "true love" never did run smooth, as somebody has said.

We have been put in the possession of the developments, and coming, as the narrative does, from reliable parties, we give currency to the same. Our informant says that since the trial for divorce the respondent and libellant have cherished a mutual desire for reconciliation, and the former has met the advances of the latter, as eagerly as they were tendered. Baskets and bouquets of exquisite flowers have often been employed to convey to the young and loving wife love's unwritten language; and these tokens of holy affection have as often been readily responded to. Private meetings, too, it is said, have taken place, with an occasional ride amid the delightful environs of our City, where, surrounded by the beauty and freshness of early Summer, they recounted the happy hours passed when "love's young dream" knew no reality.

The parents of the young lady have been knowing to this, and having no objection to a happy and honorable reconciliation, threw no obstacle in their way. Matters went on swimmingly; the roses of health and happiness again gave evidence of blooming on the cheeks of the wife; her friends, sharing her sorrows and her joys, looked forward to a no distant day, when the husband would make an open and manly avowal of his affection, and at the same time announce his firm conviction of his wife's innocence.

On Tuesday last, as we are informed, Mr. D. sent to his wife's residence a young gentleman who desired a private interview. This was granted. The messenger stated that Mr. D. desired that his wife should meet him that afternoon at 6 o'clock, on Tremont-street, near Chickering's Piano-Forte Factory. Wishing to learn the nature of the interview, and always glad to see her husband, after a consultation with her mother, Mrs. D. consented, and the messenger departed. At the appointed hour the wife left her father's residence, telling her mother that she would certainly return by 9 o'clock, at the latest. On her way to Tremont-street, as our narrative goes, Mr. D. met the "confidente," man partially disguised, who immediately stated that her husband was in waiting on a neighboring street, and he would conduct her to him. This operation consumed but a few minutes, and the wife and husband stood by each other's side.

Entering into an agreeable conversation, the happy couple promenaded various streets, (we presume they did not think of tea—lovers are said to exist on love,) until 9 o'clock, when, at the solicitation of her husband, and after covering the lady's face with a thick blue veil, with which the husband had prudently provided himself, (although she was already veiled,) they entered the house of a friend where they passed the night.

The wife's absence became at once the occasion of much uneasiness and alarm at home, and her father, as early as 9 o'clock, sought her in every direction where he thought he could possibly learn of her whereabouts. The neighbors were roused up, relatives were enlisted in the search, and at late the night police were called upon to render what aid they could, but all to no purpose. All night the family were kept in a state of suspense and anxiety, an anxiety that was only relieved at 9 o'clock the next morning by the return of the wife and her recital of the reason of her absence.

So it seems there was some cause for the paragraph published in Saturday's *Traveller*, and republished at the head of the article. But unhappily it was not the finale of the affair. Last evening the following paragraphs appeared in the *Traveller*:

"We are requested by Mr. B. F. Dalton to say that so far as *he* is concerned, the statements of the article in our paper of Saturday, headed 'Rumored Episode to a Divorce Case,' had no foundation in fact. He was not with Mrs. Dalton last week, and has seen her but once since the trial.

The *Transcript* states that Mr. Dalton is now engaged in arranging for a new trial of divorce, and is consulting with his friends respecting the best course to adopt to secure a legal release from his wife, under the unfortunate circumstances in which he is placed."

Here, then, is a strange contradiction. Evidently some deception somewhere, but we venture no opinion this morning, merely giving incidents as related to us by undoubted authority, and leaving the public to judge of the matter.

Since penning the above we have been informed of a personal encounter between Jonas Gove, Esq., the father of Mrs. DALTON, and Mr. B. F. DALTON, the husband, under the following circumstances: Last evening, just previous to sunset, Mr. GOVE being in a store in the neighborhood of his residence, making some purchases, was shown the *Traveller*, containing the denial of Mr. DALTON. As would be natural to any man with ordinary spirit, this insult to his daughter and his family exasperated Mr. GOVE and he immediately left to go to his residence. He had not proceeded, however, a dozen steps before he observed Mr. DALTON coming towards him, his countenance bearing the evidence of defiance and scornful triumph. An encounter was inevitable. They clinched and some blows were passed before the parties could be separated, no great amount of injury, however, being inflicted upon either. We cannot surmise what will be the termination of this family quarrel,—but if what the *Transcript* says is correct, "that Mr. DALTON is now engaged in arranging for a new trial for divorce," the public may expect some matrimonial developments not brought to light very frequently.

Mormon Items.

THE MORMONS DEPRIVED OF THE PRIVILEGE OF CARRYING THE MAILS, &c.—The Postmaster at Independence, Mo., has received an official notice from the Postmaster-General that the contract for carrying the mails from thence to the Salt Lake has been set aside; and he is therefore ordered to withhold the mails until further orders. This is done by virtue of a right always reserved by the department, to rescind mail contracts on giving due notice and one month's pay to contractors. In this case the contract was taken by a Company of Mormons at Salt Lake City, who have already made several trips under it. So general were the complaints of the mails having been violated and letters opened, especially the correspondence of the Government officials, that it became quite evident these Mormon contractors were mere tools of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The Administration has also taken another step toward insuring the faithful performance of the mail service in Utah. Postmaster Bad, it seems, been appointed *for Salt Lake* City, who was not a Mormon. A commission was formed to him, but never reached its destination, and duplicate copies failed likewise. In fact, he was not recognized by BRIGHAM YOUNG. He has now received his commission in person at Washington, together with full instructions as to his course, and will be sent out supported by a protecting military force.

MORMON DOINGS IN ST. LOUIS.—A series of articles on Mormonism is in course of publication in the *St. Louis Democrat*. Among other statements of facts of which the writer was cognizant, the following is given as having occurred in St. Louis:

A Mormon elder, whom they call ABRAHAM, outraged an Indian woman, on the route to or from California, and fearing that she would report him to the tribe and give him trouble, he shot her. He was tried for the murder in Utah, but BRIGHAM YOUNG interfered, and in the affray had several of the officers of the Court put in irons, and the murderer was let run. This same murderer left Utah in company with the same Mormon elders and apostles who have been, and some of whom are still flourishing in our city, and came here! He had a revelation that a Mrs. S—— and daughters (not fourteen years of age,) were to be his wives. In pursuance of the doctrine, he proceeded to the basement on Washington-avenue, where Mrs. S—— and daughters resided, at about 11 o'clock in the evening, deliberately locked the door and pocketed the key, and there, in the presence of the young daughters, outraged their mother in the most beastly manner, to which—being a Mormon—she submitted without giving alarm or notifying the authorities of the city.

This case was reported to me by another party, who had by some means got hold of it; and I was informed that the same vulgar wretch was still prowling about and had sworn that he would yet have the daughters. I went to Mrs. S. and told her what I had heard, and asked her if it was true. She admitted it all, but could not or would not give me any information of the whereabouts of ABRAHAM; nor could I ever get any information from any of the Mormons of whom I inquired respecting him. To secure the young girls from further outrages, I had them placed in the house of refuge, where they are still; and within the last twenty-four hours this Mormon mother has cursed me on the streets for thus protecting her children against such beastly transactions. Such is Mormonism, even in St. Louis.

Venezuela—The Alleged Withdrawal of the United States Minister.

To the Editor of the Phila. Evening Journal:

In several papers of this city and New-York I have seen a report that Hon. CHARLES BAUDIN, American Minister Resident of the United States at Caracas, Venezuela, not being yet able to effect a settlement of a claim made by PALMER S. SHELDON, for indemnity for being ejected from one of the Guano Islands, belonging to the Republic of Venezuela, has demanded his passports in consequence.

The writer has positive and reliable information that such is not the fact, as he merely leaves the country during a short period, with the consent of his Government, on a visit to his family in Washington.

27 giving a power to him to act in your absence, and in consideration of services rendered, [illegible] the end of truth. [illegible]

Consul of the Republic of Venezuela.

Marine Items.

The Galveston News records the death of Mr. WM. H. HOPPER, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of that place.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, wounded in the late bloody tragedy at San Antonio, is still in a dangerous condition, and but few hopes are entertained of his recovery. A notorious desperado, named CRAIG, was hung by the Vigilance Committee for murder and horse-stealing, on the night of the 19th inst. Others in custody had been doomed to the same summary punishment.

The Matagorda *Chronicle* complains of the great irregularity of the Eastern mails, and urges the establishment of a direct line from this city to Indianola. The same paper says Matagorda is fast recovering from the severe calamity of September, 1854. The town is growing in size and increasing in business, and bids fair to assume its former rank among the cities of Texas.

The Brazos Railroad Company have finished the grading of eighteen miles of their road from Richmond to the Bernard, and are now entitled to a loan of $150,000 from the State. On laying the track for three miles more and completing ten miles more of the grading, they will receive $50,000 more. A locomotive is on the way and daily expected.

MURDER AT MEDINA, N. Y.—The Rochester *Democrat*, of Monday, *ult.*: We are indebted to Conductor WELLS for a few particulars of a most appalling tragedy which was enacted in the streets of the village of Medina last night. A middle aged gentleman of extensive business and considerable property, whose name was understood to be BURNS, and who is said to have been in the habit of carrying large amounts of money about his person, was found lying in the streets of that village, late morning, dead—his head being pounded as it were, to a jelly, his pockets turned inside out, papers scattered about the ground, his pocket-book, gone, near the body, but no money in it, and a gold watch which he was known to carry was missing. From the appearances about the body, it was believed that the murder was committed before the first shower of rain last night, which is said to have fallen about 12 o'clock. No weapon was found near the body, except a very heavy green glass junk bottle, which was about half filled with peppermint. This was lying under the body. When the train passed, no clue had been obtained to the perpetrators of the murder, though it was said that two men had been seen at a late hour last evening, at two different places not far from where the body was found, who were holding apparently anxious whispered consultations, but they were not recognized.

DISPUTED CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIM.—The Attorney-General received yesterday a petition, said to contain the names of over a thousand miners, protesting against the confirmation of the John Smith's Land Claim prosecuted by JOHN ROSS and GEORGE KIELLOCK for a large tract of land in the Gerba River, at the port of Sierra Nevada, in California; and also against the location attempted to be made by the claimants. This case was some months since appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. As the petition relates in part to the question of location, it has been referred to the Department of the Interior, which has, through the General Land Office, the supervision of such matters.—*Union.*

DROWNED.—GEORGE GONZALEZ, a young Cuban, was drowned in Thompson's Pond, near Florida, Orange Co., on Saturday. He, accompanied by three or four members of the S. S. Seward Institute, went over to the Pond for a bath and while in the water, it is supposed, he was taken with congestion of the brain, and before assistance arrived was drowned. Deceased was about 22 years of age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NONPAREIL NUMBER.
The Fourth of July Number of
HARPER'S WEEKLY
Is probably the best Illustrated Newspaper ever issued in this country. It contains the continuation of BULWER'S new novel, "What will he do with it?" a deliciously illustrated article, "How to spend the Fourth;" an account of the Fourth in the Holy Land, with the strange adventure of Mohammed Bey; a gorgeously illustrated narrative of a recent pleasure trip to the West by Rail; illustrations of the Henry Clay Monument, of the Boston Columbiad, of the Monster Hailstones which fell on the 21st of June; together with better Stories, Poetry, Editorials, and Caricatures than can be had elsewhere.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
From the New-York Ledger.
Our contemporary, Harper's Weekly, has secured the new novel, "What will he do with it?" by BULWER, which will no doubt be the masterpiece of the great novelist. It opens admirably.
We say we are glad that our contemporary has secured this great work, for Harper's Weekly deserves as large a measure of success as the monthly. It is by far the best paper of its kind we ever had in this country, and, in respect of reading matter, is considerably ahead of the Illustrated London News.

REMOVAL.
I. M. SINGER & CO. will remove their Sewing-Machine business from No. 323 to No. 458 Broadway, on Thursday, July 2.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 130 Fulton-st.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.
If you want to buy Boots, five dollars worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures or Silver-Plated Ware,
IT WILL PAY YOU
to make your selections at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway, even if you had to spend double stage fare to get there. Look at their prices! White dinner sets, 114 pieces, $16; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $2 25; white toilet sets, $1; cut-glass goblets the dozen, $1 75; cut-glass wines the dozen, 75c.; three-light chandeliers, $7 hall lights, $2; bedroom folding brackets, 75c.; silver plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated coffee urns, $11; silver-plated tea sets, 3 pieces, $20; silver-plated table spoons the dozen, $6 75; silver-plated tea spoons the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated table forks the dozen, $4. Cut out this list and take it with you. Be sure you get into the right place, viz.: DAILEY & CO.'S,
Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of our readers to the sale of very desirable residences in Brooklyn, on Clinton-st., to take place at the Merchants' Exchange this noon, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer. It is our firm conviction that after the introduction of water into Brooklyn (say 12 months hence) these same houses will be worth one-half more than they sell for to-day.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
I am now closing out my stock of Summer goods for men's and boys' wear at retail, without regard to cost.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

READY-MADE SHIRTS,
Warranted to fit. Gentlemen can rely upon the quality and sizes. Our stock is now complete. Wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. HARRY'S
Triceptherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—On Monday, June 29, we will commence to close off the balance of our this season's manufactured stock of men's, boys', and children's straw hats, embracing our usual assortment, with many new and desirable styles, at prices to suit the lateness of the season. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO.

FOURTH OF JULY, LADIES, AND IF YOU WISH (for this glorious occasion) handsome gaiter boots at 12s. to 16s. per pair, slipper ties and toilet slippers from 4s. to 14s., with boys' patent leather boots, and misses' and children's gaiter boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronise J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 154 Canal-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For *sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.*

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—*The subscribers offer* every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. *J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.*

MARRIED.

DORREMUS—LOZIER.—On Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. C. J. Blauvelt, JOHN C. DORREMUS, of New-York, and Miss SARAH LOZIER, daughter of John Lozier, Esq., of New-Barbadoes, N. J.

CRAPO—BOGERT.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, June 23, by Rev. Mr. Randall, MILTON O. CRAPO, of Glen Cove, L. I., to ELMIRA A., daughter of Jos. Storrs, Esq., of Madison, N. J.

ST. JOHN—POOR.—At Newark, on Wednesday, July 1, at the Halsey-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., JAMES ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to SUSAN B., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Poor, Missionary to Ceylon.

FOWLER—DAY.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Dr. Scudder, EDWARD FOWLER, Jun., to HARRIET E., youngest daughter of Zelotes Day, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

[illegible] In this City, on Tuesday, June 30, HARRIET [illegible], wife of [illegible], and daughter of [illegible] Wilson, aged 21 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which [illegible] at Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her father, [illegible] Church, corner 4th-st. and 4th-av.

BURLING.—In this City, on Tuesday, evening, [illegible] suddenly, ABIGAIL BURLING, in the 82d year of her age.
The funeral will take place at the residence of her grandfather, 5 Ist-st., near 10th-av., on Thursday, July 2, at 11 o'clock P. M.

HENDRICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 1, JANE, wife of John Hendricks, aged 35 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of New-York Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 13 4th-st., without further invitation.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Wednesday morning, July 1, very suddenly, CHARLES E. VAN VOORHIS, son of Rachel C. and Jane E. Van Voorhis, and stepson of George G. Davis, of Freehold, N. J., in the 17th year of his age.
His friends and those of the family, and members of Platt Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Lewis Stansbrough, No. 39 Downing-st., without further notice.

CUMMING.—In this City, on Sunday, June 28, at No. 244 West 18th-st., EDWARD CUMMING.
The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 30, at No. 187 Taylor-st., EVAN STEVENS MARTIN, son of Hugh and Sarah L. Martin, aged 11 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Hugh Martin, Esq., No. 187 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BROWNSWORD.—On Wednesday, July 1, JOHN BROWNSWORD, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.
The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) July 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. [illegible]-st., Brooklyn. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BILLINGS.—At Rye Beach, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN G. WILLIS, son of Rosetta and Isabella Willis, aged 8 years.

JOHN A. GRAY, NO. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANYTHING REQUIRED, at the SHORTEST NOTICE, and in the very BEST STYLE. His facilities are the MOST EXTENSIVE in the City.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
An immense assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
ON SALE AT NO. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEEKLIES.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
THIS WEEK CONTAINS
THE RESULT OF THE
GREAT FIGHT
FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.
STATE OF THE BETTING
ON THE
AMERICAN HORSES
IN
ENGLAND.
JUNGLE LIFE IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED;
A ROMANCE OF RARE INTEREST.
Besides the usual variety of Sketches upon all subjects which have made the SPIRIT so celebrated.
THE TURF,
AGRICULTURE,
STOCK BREEDING,
BASE BALL,
CRICKET, and
AQUATIC SPORTS,
in all parts of the World.
For sale everywhere. Price 6 cents.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS and save 25 per cent.
Excellent ivory-handled table knives, $4 50 per dozen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY.
[illegible]
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Gold [illegible] Pins and Rings [illegible] Watches [illegible] of Books.

[illegible] EVANS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

OUT TO-DAY.
[illegible] in England.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH THOUSAND OF
DOWLING'S HISTORY OF ROMANISM.
This standard American Text Book is chiefly from Romish authority. The attention of Ministers and Canvassers is invited, to sell this work in every State in the Union, to whom a large commission will be given.
Country papers copying this advertisement and giving [illegible] sending a copy of each paper to the Publisher during this year, 1857, including this clause, will be entitled to a copy of the work subject to their order.
EDWARD WALKER,
PUBLISHER OF STANDARD NATIONAL WORKS,
No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

OUT TO-DAY.
Letter from a Mormon Elder, No. 2.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

THIS DAY READY;
OLD MORTALITY.
Being Volumes 9 and 10 of
TICKNOR & FIELDS' Illustrated Household Waverley.
With two fine steel engravings—"Grahame of Claverhouse," after Sir Peter Lely's portrait, and "Old Mortality at his Work," after an original drawing by Wand. Price [illegible].

OUT TO-DAY.
The Life of Vidocq Illustrated.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

32,000 OF THE MAGISTRATE!
Great Illustrated Journal of Crimes!
Out to-day. Fine Engravings. Horrid Facts! Crimes of the Week. Police Affairs. Executions! $2 per Annum; $1 for Six Months.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

OUT TO-DAY.
Execution of Five Murderers.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY T. J. CROWEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, the remarkable history of the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT, splendidly illustrated, and magnificently illuminated by the Son of a Genius. Price 25 cents.

OUT TO-DAY.
A new way to Detect a Thief.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE.—CONDUCTED by [illegible] McCormick, Jr. July number now ready. To be had of all dealers and at the office No. 346 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have still a large assortment of goods, which they offer at prices quite regardless of cost to clear out before rebuilding. LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE LAWNS, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, &c., and an IMMENSE STOCK OF EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets exceedingly cheap. No. 356 (old No. 30) Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of
Silk Mantillas,
Silk Basques,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Mantillas,
And Circulars, &c., &c.,
at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object. Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.
$[illegible] WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE LINEN HALL, NO. 339 BOWERY.
In consequence of the
DAMAGE SUSTAINED
By fire and water,
EGAN & CO.
Will offer for sale
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Fifty per cent. below former prices.
Consisting of IRISH LINENS,
SILKS, SHAWLS,
French Lawns, Embroideries,
SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS
&c., &c.
And a general assortment of dry goods.
N. B.—All must be sold without reserve, as the store will shortly be closed for repairs.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR.
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $6.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS.
[illegible] BLACK FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, BASQUES, &c., all marked down to WHOLESALE PRICES.
Old No. [illegible], new No. 306 Canal-st.,
and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankinett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
of black and white checks,
at $3 50.
An extensive assortment will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

$4 INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESSES.—THE [illegible] real pineapple cloth after several years wear has proved to be superior to any other material for LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES, as neither dampness nor washing [illegible] the fabric, assorted patterns, BLACK, PLAID, PLAIN colors, and white at from $4 to $20 each; also, INDIA PLAID SILKS &c. to [illegible] per yard; LUTONS, TUSSORE and PONGEE SILKS. Novel and curious articles only to be found at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway, New-York.
Palm Leaf Fans by the case.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 307 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.
MR. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbons for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A full assortment of the newest styles and best quality always in store, not equaled in the United States, wholesale and retail, at the lowest price, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 307 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—An Indian fancy work, &c.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S
STRAW, LEGHORN, PANAMA,
and SENNETT HATS.
In Every Variety and Style,
LOW FOR CASH,
At No. 216 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
JUST RECEIVED,
10 Cases SUPER MISSES' LEGHORN FLATS.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
COE'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
[illegible] TURNIP Seed, [illegible] A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF long experience as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, made dishes, pastries, preserves, jellies, &c., &c. of all kinds; first class washer and ironer; not afraid of work; only wants a steady home, and is willing to take an interest in her employer. Will take moderate wages. Well recommended. Can be seen at No. 230 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT women; one to cook and most excellent washer and ironer; understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse and family seamstress. Will go together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man, whose business calls him out during the day, a room with a pantry, or a room with bedroom adjoining, in a private American family, in a respectable location. Terms must be moderate. Good references given, if required. Address, stating price, &c., P. Q., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN HONEST, SOber and industrious man as porter, in a store. The best City recommendations given. Inquire at No. 12 Cedar-st., up stairs.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., Times office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS.—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A COUNtry road, 4 brakemen, 6 baggagemen, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk for a shipping office, 1 man to drive an express wagon, 3 porters for stores, and 3 clerks for a Temperance grocery store. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK—A SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with the business—none others need apply—is wanted in the bookstore of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 14 years of age, to attend office. Apply to ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

A DIVER WANTED—ONE WHO IS EXPERIenced in the use of the Submarine Armor; service easy and limited; results speedy and the compensation certain. Call on DR. J. K. MERRITT, No. 30 Clinton-place, at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG experience in tuition, a situation as resident and visiting governess. She teaches thoroughly English, French, German, Italian and the theory of music. References exchanged. Address E. G. M., box No. 3,805, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 18th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1661 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family; choice front room on 2d floor; one of the most desirable locations in the City; high ground, good water, and no mosquitoes; one half mile from Fulton ferry, and near the cars. Address A. B., Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 188 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

MRS. A. M. HURD, AT NO. 179 EAST Broadway, having some fine rooms on the second floor just vacated by a family going to housekeeping, will be happy to accommodate with good board those who are willing to furnish their own room or rooms. Price moderate. The house has all the modern improvements, and is both pleasant and convenient to the business part of the City. References of the best.

$50—$100.—A LADY WISHES THE LOAN OF from $50 to $100, for which she will give a large newly furnished room at the low rent of $3 per week, and a small one at $1 25, till paid up. Partial board will be given, if desired. The location of the house is in 9th-st., near 5th-av. Address D., Box No. 3,248 Post-Office.

COMPTON HOUSE—CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24th-st. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. The house and furniture are both new, and visitors will find everything neat and clean.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MARINE PAVILLION, ROCKAWAY, L. I.
The above house was opened on the 23d inst., and is now ready for the reception of guests. It has been newly decorated, and every step taken to secure the comfort and convenience of the public. To those who have visited the Pavillion for the last few seasons, it is only necessary to say that it still continues in the ownership and under the immediate management of the Messrs. BAINBRIDGE.
Stages connect with the 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4:30 P. M. trains from the South Ferry.
Rockaway Baggage Express will attend to orders left at No. 719 Broadway, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or No. 26 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE FREEPORT House is now completed, and open for the reception of guests and Summer boarders. The above house is handsomely situated on the south side of Long Island, 24 miles from Brooklyn ferry, and possesses superior advantages for sea bathing, sailing and fishing, and can be reached by the Long Island Railroad, by way of Hempstead Village, or by stage every day, leaving Jones' Hotel, Fulton st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Address JOHN MEAD, Freeport, L. I.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has excellent rooms for the accommodation of families for the season, which can be secured on immediate application. His large farm mansion near Glen Cove, L. I., has every convenience for large and small families. Also stabling for horses and carriages. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—ISLIP PAVILION, L. I., IS now open and ready for the reception of guests; distance to Islip 45 miles per Long Island Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M.; also by steamer "Screamer," foot of Robinson-st., tri-weekly, at 8½ A. M.
C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SONS OF MALTA.—At a regular meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, held at the Chapel of the Order, No. 675 Broadway, Thursday evening, June 25, the following persons were unanimously elected as Grand Officers for the ensuing year:
Supreme Grand Commander—MARK SMITH.
Supreme Vice-Grand Commander—ANDREW B. BEERS.
Supreme Grand Chancellor—E. L. DAVENPORT.
Supreme Grand Secretary—E. D. STEPHENS.
Supreme Grand Treasurer—GEO. DILKS.
Supreme Grand Conductor—R. J. BROWN.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, envelopes, and [illegible], and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low prices, with dispatch. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 25 William-st.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $3[illegible],000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $[illegible],000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $[illegible],000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $[illegible],000 yet to be exchanged, or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst. and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857.—[illegible] County.
Guernsey County.
Belmont County.
Hardin County.
Jackson County.
Iron Railroad.
Little Miami Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Co.
Town of Elyria.
Xenia Township,
Silver Creek Township, } To Dayton, Xenia and B. RR.
Dayton Township,
Dayton City.
Portland Township.
City of Detroit.
Franklin Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Monroe Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Orange Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Cadiz Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Tuscarawas Township—to Steubenville and Ind. R. R.
Coshocton County.
The above are payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent. Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
New-York, June 23, 1857.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing:
Jesse A. Marshall, B. S. K. Richardson, Peter B. Sweeney,
J. Campbell, Jr., John S. Siney, Chester Lamb,
James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben. Beadleston,
Chas. B. White, Wm. M. Pullis, John Kerr.
Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

AT THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
John Ewen, Wm. H. Falls,
Irad Hawley, George A. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Griffith, Charles Morgan,
Isaac L. Platt, Thomas W. Pearsall,
Jonathan Thorne.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sums upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods, clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c., this office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 6. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
TROY, O., June 25, 1857. HENRY S. MAYS,
Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
(Late Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Chicago.)
OFFICE NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 30, 1857.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to the Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, June 26, 1857.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
J. R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $[illegible] Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of [illegible] & [illegible], No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] RAILROAD CO., No. 39[illegible] Exchange-place, New-York, June 11, 1857.
COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, Wis., issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds [illegible] Company, will be paid [illegible]

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company on and after that date. The books for the transfer of bonds will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE ON 1st July, on bonds of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ROCK ISLAND, IOWA.
CITY AND COUNTY OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA.
Will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the proper coupons, upon E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. CO.,
KENOSHA, WIS.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after that date.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the interest accruing on the Stocks of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next will be paid on and after the 6th proximo, by O. F. LOWE, at the Agency of the State, in the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, June 26, 1857.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st July at the office of Ohio Life Insurance Trust Company in New-York. D. J. FALLIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CALAFORNIA.—The interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in New-York July 1, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank. SATHER & CHURCH, Agents.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:
Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same, be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.
Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—New-York, June 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
New-York, June 23, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, June 25, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New-York, June 26, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
New-York, June 30, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Our Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the full stock, payable on the 2d July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., New-York City. JOHN HOPPER, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
New-York, July 1, 1857. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. payable at their office No. 45 Wall-st., on demand. By order of the Directors.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June [illegible], 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, June [illegible], 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent. for six months, payable on and after the [illegible] of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Friday, June 26, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, June 30, 1857.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July, a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 10th inst.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.
W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable on and after July 16. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 2d of July.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 42 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.
Capital $200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857 .... [illegible]
Total .... $[illegible]
This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 26 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gould,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward Haverich,	William Pardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. E. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 36 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.
WITH A SURPLUS.
At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP,	NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN M. MASON,	ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS,	ADELMOUR W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	ROBERT H. GOFF,
ORSAMUS BUSHNELL,	ANTHONY HOGUET,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	AB'M K. BININGER,
DANIEL E. PIERSON,	CHAS. C. CARPENDER,

JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.
At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brenson,	A. E. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvo S. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 182 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SUMMER TERM OF Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn., commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction, thorough; discipline, strict; accommodations, superior, and terms moderate—four hours by Railroad from New-York. Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, one quarter of a mile south of the N. H. R. R. depot. The 8th term of this School now in session. The short or Summer term continues 3 months. Pupils may enter at any time.
E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., Times office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 110 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 37 2d-av., City of New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS.—PHOTOGRAPHS on wood, suitable for engraving, furnished at short notice. Price's patent process, at No. 30 Fulton-st., fourth floor. C. J. E. WATERS & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED.—[illegible] the Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of the increasing [illegible] and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of association, have unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock by the issue of [illegible] additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions and liabilities in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
[illegible] the Board, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the [illegible] and [illegible] P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as stockholders in said Continental Bank for the [illegible] of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, in every three shares then held by them respectively.
[illegible] will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
[illegible] of the 19th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both days inclusive.
[illegible] V. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, [illegible] hundred and sixty shares of the capital stock of this Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which were taken by [illegible] of the increase, August 1, 1856, were not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe [illegible]. These shares will be entitled to full dividend on the 1st August next. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking House, and the residue on or before the 10th of August. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. [illegible] Vice Pres'ts.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
[illegible] Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK—New-York, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $50 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, was determined by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. R. S. GARRY, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the first July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8.
C. DURKEE, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 846 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KELLEY, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 3 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be called and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payments. W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, July 1, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $200 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PERSONS WHO WISH GOOD PIANOS AT low prices, will find them at my store. The celebrated Hallet Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Only agency for this new Piano in New-York. Second-hand Pianos $25, $50, $100 to $200. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

EIGHT NEW AND 15 SECOND-HAND Pianos for Sale, or to let, at the Musical Academy, No. 286 Bowery; new from $200 to $650 (carved); second-hand from $20 to $150, all in good order, or to let for $2, $3, or $4 per month.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE GRAND PIANO-FORTE—Made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475, will be sold for $[illegible]; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. [illegible] BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 524 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. W. FRESHER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received, a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUB, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—The [illegible] lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor, No. 6 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—THE house and plot of land occupied by the subscriber for the last 20 years. The lot is 125 feet front by 200 deep, and has streets of good houses on three sides of the same. The substratum being gravel, the cellars are always dry, and the water of good quality. The buildings are substantial, spacious and in good repair, and can very conveniently accommodate two families. They contain, beside pantries and closets, 20 rooms, six of which measure 18 by 22 feet, and would furnish accommodations for a boarding-school. There are two wells of water, two cisterns, ice-house and stables, &c.; a good variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The site is central, and will compare favorably with any other in town. Lowest price $[illegible]. Inquire of E. PLATT, Jr., Ocean Bank, New-York; or CHAS. DAVIS, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 178 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x100 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen between the hours of 8 and 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement houses, situated on Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, being on high ground and near Clinton-av., and well calculated for a family of moderate means desiring a genteel house and pleasant neighborhood, at moderate prices and terms accommodating. Would exchange for a good farm near the City. Address or apply to S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 60th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 60th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 59th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 60th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN the three-story brick house No. 96 Deane-st., near Hoyt, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent $[illegible]. Newly painted inside and out. Apply to No. 136 Water-st., E. L. SMITH. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house [illegible] at the southwesterly corner of 14th st. and 5th av. [illegible] finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 28 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE BETWEEN 5th-av. and Irving-place, on the north side. Been built two years, and occupied by first rate boarders. Possession given immediately, with a number of boarders. Apply at No. 75 East 16th-st.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 161 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible] East 18th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR THE St. Stephen's Church have pleasant apartments to let, with suitable accommodations. Address H. T., New-Rochelle.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tritton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 152 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Waverley-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 60 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, the second or third floor, with part of basement, in a first class modern house; must be within two blocks of the 4th-av. cars, and above 4th st.; near Union-square preferred; rent not over $[illegible] per annum; good furniture would be purchased or rented with the rooms. Address MATHEMATICS, Union-square Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA—Within two miles of Milford, Pike County, with which place there is daily communication by stage. The farm contains 1[illegible] acres, on which there is a good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings and farming implements; [illegible] acres of the land is under cultivation, and the balance is woodland. The whole is well watered with pure and unfailing springs, and intersected with fresh water streams abounding with trout, salmon, &c. The woodland affords to the sportsman, in season, ample scope for enjoyment, as it abounds with all kinds of game. The land is situated in a salubrious valley, about 300 feet above the level of the Delaware River, and is inclosed with stone fences [illegible]. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for improved City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. [illegible] Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; E. GAILLARD, care of A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank-road, containing [illegible] acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, [illegible] acres of meadow [illegible] grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about [illegible] acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—376 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 230 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchards, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 200 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 74 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., adjoining the Raritan River, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, and 3 from Boundbrook: two hours' ride by railroad from New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn, wagon and hay-house, with all other necessary out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, 100 growing crops. Apply in rear of No. 108 Church-st., New-York, or on the premises, to HENRY TEN BROECK.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID farm of 100 acres, 30 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation with growing crops, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New-York. Inquire at No. 126 Court-st., corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hundred and forty-seven acres, under the highest state of cultivation, and highly manured; 15 wood, 6 locust timber, and 12 in orchard of the best grafted fruit. The buildings and outhouses are large and extensive; the hay crop is immense; the situation delightful with fine views of the Bay and Sound; only 14 miles from New-York by boat and railroad. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND; 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Ryler's Depot, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. H. HOWE, No. 221 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—TWENTY-eight acres superior land under the highest state of cultivation and lying upon a gradual slope, facing east; large orchard, 150 grafted trees in full bearing; [illegible] shingled all around; good barn, &c. Price $2,800. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH a good two-story cottage, well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper [illegible], 10 minutes' walk from depot, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

$20 AN ACRE FOR 5, 15 OR 100 ACRES of productive land at Thompson, L. I., 41 miles from New-York. This land is a loam soil, free from stone or swamps, near the depot, and is decidedly the cheapest ever offered. Title warranted perfect and terms very easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 313 Broadway, room No. 3.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ANY person wishing to exchange good City property for a good farm will call, or address, W. H., No. 284 East 12th-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good buildings and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and convenient to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick house, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE OF [illegible], one of 12, and one of 18 horse power. H. A. CRANE, corner 29th-st and 11th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR PATchogue, L. I., at a great sacrifice; 350 acres, with large mansion and extensive, superior out buildings, which cost the owner over $[illegible],000, will be sold at much less than cost and on very easy terms. Fine trout and bay fishing and oysters and clams in profusion. Location perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 80 acres, on which is a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. McMILAWS, No. 7 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises. D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or R. ROBINSON, 88 West 42d-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 15 to 50 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 26 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from dépôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 25 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the dépôt, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

CROTON LAKE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 6 acres of land, 3½ miles from New-York, 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad dépôt at Newcastle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD-sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 125 Water st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, in perfect order, with abundance of fruit, one hour from City Hall, and one minute's walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Inquire of JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT NEWtown, L. I., house and barn, wagon house, and about ten acres of good land, all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire No. 361 3d st., New-York, near the East River, of JAMES BAILLY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, HABER & CO., No. 46 Dey-st.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 182 Walker-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes, was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career; and may be confidently relied upon, as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them in to pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office, No. 306 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private dises with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE CURE of all chronic and constitutional diseases, especially of the sexual and urinary organs, as stricture, gleet, nervous and genital debility, seminal weakness, gravel, piles, diseases of the kidneys, syphilitic eruptions, sore throat and affections of the bones, &c. &c. Recent cases quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sunday excepted, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By letter, address Box No. 660 Post Office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 2, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$50,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
15,000 Montgomery County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
40,000 Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Note of R. Apperson for $15,000, due July 18.
1,000 Ward Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. Bonds.

50 shares	Eureka Mining Co.	$[illegible] each
20 shares	American Safety Paper Manuf. Co.	$10 each
200 shares	Kerosene Gas Light Co.	$25 each
900 shares	Am. Coal Co. of Alleghany Co., Md.	$25 each
91 shares	Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac RR.	$100 each
54 shares	N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)	$100 each
60 shares	American Guano Co.	$100 each
20 shares	Tradesman's Bank	$40 each
100 shares	Chatham Bank	$25 each
25 shares	Bank of Commerce	$100 each
150 shares	Merchants' Exchange Bank	$50 each
250 shares	Citizens Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
50 shares	Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	$15 each
75 shares	St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 6.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on THURSDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fine wines and liquors from private stock. In consequence of many parties, who purchased at our last sale, wishing to duplicate their bills, the owner has invoiced us the portion of same stock reserved by him, also balance remaining unsold from our previous sale, with orders to close without reserve. We shall therefore offer in good faith these really fine old wines, (which we fully guarantee to be pure and as described,) and assure our friends that their purchases will be satisfactory in every respect. No other goods admitted. This will be the last opportunity to purchase from this stock. We shall offer a line of Washington Morton's superior Clarets, high grade Hocks; Hungarian Wine, imported by J. G. & I. Boker; Muscatel, Heidsieck, Verzenay and Cabinet Champagne; Longworth's Catawba, 1850; Palk's do.; Sandeman's Amontillado and harmony Pale Sherries; Manzanillo golden do.; Pemartin Brouer do., in bottles and demijohns; P. H. Goddard, 1848, and other London dock brandies; Pale and Dark Holland and Old Tom; genuine superior old Jamaica Rum; extra old Rye Whisky. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale. Goods in store ready for delivery.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 42 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee.

About 9,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best Tan Bark Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, lying in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic Journal. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Att'y No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON CLINTON STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 three-story brick houses and lots, situated on east side Clinton st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 42 feet, in prime order, having been recently painted, &c., and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and under-cellar; lots each 20 by 90 feet. This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—4 second-hand piano-fortes, 20 French plate mirrors, 2 parlor suites, 300 chairs, feather-beds, &c. THIS DAY, Thursday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 50 Beekman-st., on the 2d floor, a large amount of good new and second-hand furniture from a family removing, including several suits of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel and hair-cloth, 20 large French plate and oval mirrors, 4 second-hand piano-fortes, marble-top furniture, Voltaire chairs, rocking do., several feather-beds and hair mattresses, 300 oak, black-walnut, and curled maple chairs, book cases, cottage bedsteads, 20 spring-seat lounges, 4 dozen clocks, &c.; also, at the same sale, a lot of second-hand furniture from a family removing from the City. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$[illegible],000 Virginia 6s, Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$45,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1887, '86, '94 and '95.
$6,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, 1892.
$51,000 California 7s Coupon Bonds, 1861 and 1870.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking;" said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW-YORK-AVENUE—Four lots situated on the easterly side of New York-av., commencing on the northeast corner of Pacific-st., each 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. Also, one lot 80 feet north of the above, and 20 feet south of Schuyler st., 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

New-York-av. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 6th day of July, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated June 26, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, in excellent order, mostly as good as new; 2 rosewood pianos and stool, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany, walnut and painted bedsteads, mahogany and marble-top oak hatstands, 2 Italian mosaic marble centre tables, mattresses, crockery, &c.; 2 large French plate pier glasses, 2 smaller do., 10 landscape oil-paintings, 50 framed engravings, patterns for worsted work, 1 Axminster, and several Brussels, tapestry, and stair carpets, 10 8-day clocks, 1 gold and 2 silver watches, with a quantity of jewelry.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, THURSDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 631 Broadway, near 13th-st., in lots for wholesale and retail dealers, all descriptions French and English China, white iron, stone and granite ware; rich cut, pressed and plain glass ware, fancy goods, common ware, &c., without reserve for cash. Goods well packed for shipping. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

W. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF CABINET-FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM ABBOTT will sell on THURSDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of Mr. Fitzsimmons, No. 8 Astor-place. It consists of elegant rosewood suites in the richest and latest styles of brocatels, plush, &c., mahogany do. in hair-cloth, with every other article usually found at first-class warehouses. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—ON THURSDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A bay horse, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and under the saddle a very fast traveler. Also, a set of silver-mounted harness, nearly new; together with a top wagon, but little used—the property of a deceased gentleman, and sold without reserve, to close estate.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WITHOUT RESERVE, the entire elegant furniture of the house, No. 144 West 26th-street embracing rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, all in fine order, velvet Brussels and 3-ply carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, gas chandeliers, rosewood pianoforte, china, crockery and glass ware, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, oil cloths, &c. The sale will take place, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will cure up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave dépôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 30TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; [illegible] $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK and all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thu'day, July 2,	10½	A. M.	Thu'day, July 2,	2½	P. M.
Friday, July 3,	11½	A. M.	Friday, July 3,	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 4,	5½	A. M.	Saturday, July 4,	3½	P. M.
Sunday, July 5,	6	A. M.	Sunday, July 5,	3½	P. M.
Monday, July 6,	6½	A. M.	Monday, July 6,	2½	P. M.
Tuesday, July 7,	7	A. M.	Tuesday, July 7,	3	P. M.
Wed'day, July 8,	7½	A. M.	Wed'day, July 8,	3½	P. M.
Thu'day, July 9,	8	A. M.	Thu'day, July 9,	3½	P. M.
Friday, July 10,	9	A. M.	Friday, July 10,	4	P. M.
Saturday, July 11,	10	A. M.	Saturday, July 11,	5	P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 5:20 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 25c. SEAVER & SOMARINDYCK, No. 27 Courtlandt-st.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ARNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the Season: Leaving Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the owners.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 24, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Stat Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHARLES DEERING, will leave New-York from pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., North River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare between New-York and Boston, $3. Freight taken at reduced rates. W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE INCLEMENCY OF the weather for the past two days, the proprietors of the steamer Broadway have been unable to get her ready to make her trip on Thursday, as advertised, but will commence her regular trips on SATURDAY, July 4, leaving the foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE OCEAN PORT.		
Thu'day, July 2,	3	P. M.	Thu'day, July 2,	10	A. M.
Friday, July 3,	4	P. M.	Friday, July 3,	10	A. M.
Saturd'y, July 4,	12	M.	Saturd'y, July 4,	6	A. M.
Monday, July 6,	3½	P. M.	Monday, July 6,	6½	A. M.
Tued'y, July 7,	3½	P. M.	Tued'y, July 7,	7	A. M.
Wed'day, July 8,	3½	P. M.	Wed'day, July 8,	7	A. M.
Thu'day, July 9,	4	P. M.	Thu'day, July 9,	7	A. M.
Friday, July 10,	4½	P. M.	Friday, July 10,	7	A. M.
Saturd'y, July 11,	5	P. M.	Saturd'y, July 11,	7	A. M.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 6 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare [illegible] cents.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Aug. 29	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAXTER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,313 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first-class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The COLUMBIA will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on the 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 29.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin .... $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst. Luggage not wanted during the voyage can be sent over the day before.

A steamer will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 6½ and 7 o'clock A. M.

The ARABIA will sail on the 22d July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Dépôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. [illegible] Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surfaces. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 360 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by JEH. CARMER & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,3[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

[illegible] Benjamin F. [illegible] John Parsons, [illegible] Wood, Defendants.—Summons. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of New-York on the 2d day of June, and serve a copy of your answer [illegible] office, No. 300 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service [illegible] plaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1857. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

jel1-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] REA AND HUGH E. POLLOCK, [illegible] LEVI.—Summons for a money demand [illegible] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jel1-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] REA AND HUGH E. POLLOCK, [illegible] LEVI.—Summons for a money demand [illegible] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jel1-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] HAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.

JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors.

jel1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] all persons having claims against GUSTAV [illegible] late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated [illegible] 1857. SIGMUND [illegible], Administrator.

jel1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. [illegible] of the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of [illegible] LORETT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the city of [illegible] on or before the thirteenth day of [illegible] next.—Dated May 8, 1857.

my1-law6mTh*

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, No. [illegible] Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1857.

HENRY HOOKE, SCHUREMAN HALSTED, [illegible]

ja29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings; notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. [illegible] John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 26, 1856.

JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

ja1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the 29th day of April, 1857.

ALANSON ROBINSON, [illegible]

ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE T. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857.

my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTER, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1857.

[illegible]-law6mTh* FRANCIS MILLER, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]
ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 3, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 23, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the [illegible] July next.

N. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of SANDS, PARADISE & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, THEODORE E. LYON retiring from, and relinquishing his interest in, the business of said firm.

DANIEL H. SANDS,
AARON V. PARADISE,
THEODORE E. LYON.

The undersigned will continue the paper business, in all its branches, under the name and style of SANDS & PARADISE, at No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York, to whom all the debts due the late firm are assigned and transferred, and by whom all the debts of the late firm will be paid.

New-York, July 1, 1857. DANIEL H. SANDS, AARON V. PARADISE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON, HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WALKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, and the affairs of the late firm will be settled by W. H. WALKER.—Dated June 29, 1857. W. H. WALKER, A. MURPHY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. Gosselin & Fassman under the name of E. Gosselin & Co. is this day dissolved. The outstanding business will be settled by E. GOSSELIN, who will carry on the business in future in his own name, and on his own account, at No. 173 Pearl st.

New-York, June 17, 1857. E. GOSSELIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of CONDIT & FRONK, is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN A. CONDIT, New-York, July 1, 1857. EDWIN C. FRONK.

New-York, June 13, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HENSHE BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted a partner in our house. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. New-York, July 1, 1857.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] ... vs. [illegible] ... Marriage. [illegible]

[illegible] ... affidavit of the plaintiff, who is [illegible] ... that she became acquainted [illegible] in the year 1854, at Newark, when [illegible] with her. Shortly after, in the [illegible] regularly visited her, and treated [illegible] attention and affection;" and that [illegible] of the same year he asked her to marry [illegible] she assented, whereupon he made the [illegible] which promise he renewed in [illegible] the same year, within the hearing of one [illegible] a niece of plaintiff's, and then [illegible] Ann (the plaintiff) to fix the time for the [illegible]

[illegible] further alleges that the time had been al[illegible] several times, but was finally "irrevocably" [illegible] for the 12th day of April last, which she con[illegible] as binding as to lead her to refuse the com[illegible] of other gentlemen who were willing and anx[illegible] to marry her; and that, in consequence of the [illegible] marriage, she had prepared her wedding [illegible] with which fact Walsh was acquainted, and [illegible] had even gone so far as to engage the min[illegible] Everything went on smoothly between the [illegible] the 10th of March, when they attended a [illegible] on which occasion Walsh accompanied [illegible] home, about two o'clock in the morning, [illegible] to the bedroom assigned to him, [illegible] The plaintiff says that she was [illegible] it in going to her room, and, when [illegible] doing so, Walsh rushed out, caught [illegible] and dragged her into his room, and, by [illegible] had connection with her—she all [illegible] but without effect. On the next [illegible] Walsh saw the plaintiff, and apologized for [illegible] the night previous, and suggested that it [illegible] make no difference, as they were to be so [illegible] married. The plaintiff further says that, on [illegible] of April, (the day fixed for the marriage,) [illegible] for Walsh, but he didn't come, and that, [illegible] afterwards, she went to New-York after [illegible] him severely for not keeping his [illegible] he said that it was all done by [illegible] and that he couldn't think of marry[illegible]

THE DEFENDANT TELLS A DIFFERENT STORY.

[illegible] in his affidavit says, that he is the father of [illegible] children and that he became acquainted with Mary Ann (the plaintiff) when she resided with her [illegible] at Newark, at which time he (Walsh) was employed at the New-Jersey Zinc Works as an en[illegible] and he then boarded with plaintiff. After leav[illegible] he went to board with a Mrs. Snedden about [illegible] after the husband of Mary Ann died; [illegible] called now and then to see Mary Ann as a friend to offer her consolation, and he being also often called into the house by her, or by messengers sent to him by Mary Ann. He says that nothing could have occurred to lead Mary Ann to think that he desired to marry her, and that if there was nothing else to forbid it the recent loss of a husband was enough. Walsh left the employ of the Zinc Company and went to South America, and [illegible] in June, 1856. Shortly after his [illegible] to Newark, and made a few friendly [illegible] the plaintiff, but in no way indicated his in[illegible] to marry her. He says that the plaintiff is [illegible] years old, and has four children, the oldest [illegible] about twenty-three years of age. He denies [illegible] that he ever asked "Mary Ann" to [illegible] and said that she once asked him when [illegible] to get married, but that he made no re[illegible] denies the charge of forcibly vio[illegible] and said, on the contrary, that he had re[illegible] on the night of the christening, when [illegible] into his room, and "one thing led [illegible] another" until he had connection with her, after [illegible] all asleep; that when he awoke she had [illegible] knowing when she had left; that on the [illegible] morning, before he got out of bed, she came [illegible] and went to bed with him. He further [illegible] that the widow did not stop keeping company [illegible] and that she had frequently spoken [illegible] in favor of one Hunter, who is now in Eu[illegible] and had repeatedly said that she was to marry [illegible] concludes his affidavit by saying that this suit [illegible] plaintiff to gratify her malicious feelings [illegible]

There were a great number of affidavits read sus[illegible] both sides of the foregoing, and were pretty [illegible] balanced.

[illegible] Brady decided that the bail should be re[illegible]

TO KEEP BAGGAGE SAFE.—A cattle drover [illegible] the far West, who came to New-York a few days [illegible] and was apprehensive of losing his carpet-sack [illegible] his peregrinations about town, resorted to a [illegible] which it might be adopted with ad[illegible] by strangers who do not wish to patronize [illegible] hotels, and yet fear to trust strangers at [illegible] He put his carpet-sack in pawn for a small amount, assured that thus it would be kept [illegible] could be redeemed whenever he desired it.

[illegible] The Seventy-first Regiment (American [illegible] have received from the Arsenal, Sixty-first[illegible] of the new Minie muskets, with the Main[illegible] with which the Seventh has already been furnished.

[illegible] The motto inscribed on one of the African [illegible] of this City is, "The people that sat in [illegible] saw a great light." Could any other be [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A few applications of this popular preparation will ren[illegible] the teeth white as alabaster, beautify the rough[illegible] remove all tan, freckles, pimples, and imper[illegible] imparting to the complexion bloom, clear[illegible] and beauty, and a fragrance which dis[illegible] with all perfumes or extracts. Ladies not in [illegible] of using soap upon the face cannot do with[illegible] a single trial.

For washing infants and children mothers and nurses find it a complete substitute for all spirits or lotions as a preventive of chafing, eruptions, &c.

Sold by all druggists and fancy dealers. Price 50 cents.

F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 395 and 569 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, [illegible] of exertion, dull, languid, and desponding, [illegible] to explain the cause? Be assured that it [illegible] in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating reme[illegible] will restore your strength, activity, and cheerful[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] "Carpenter of Rouen," "Magic Trum[illegible]" "Ireland As It Is," are the pieces selected at Purdy's National Theatre for this evening. This [illegible] another large audience as usual. The National has become the favorite place of amuse[illegible] of the Brooklynites; and also, the residents of the Eastern portion of this City, and for the past two [illegible] has been in the full tide of prosperity. Success attend it.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Where are the mushroom preparations got up to compete with the first, best and only pure Sarsaparilla? Dying! One and all! Still the original article maintains its su[illegible] as a cure for Scrofula and all diseases of the [illegible] skin, muscles and nerves. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be under[illegible] that DR. R. GOODALE, at No. 363 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

V. H. QUINBY'S

PHARMACEUTICAL YEAST, OR BAKING POWDER,

For raising bread, tea-cakes, &c., Should be used by every family: Also, the DIETETIC LEMON SUGAR, For making unsurpassed lemonade. Sold by most grocers.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. Depot No. 361 Broadway, and by all drug[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. R. [illegible] & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establish[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OLIVE-TAR THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

[illegible] NEURALGIC OR RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very [illegible]

[illegible] DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and [illegible] Relief will be immediate.

[illegible] J. R. STAFFORD'S [illegible] POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. [illegible] [illegible] side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOWLERS.—[illegible] Strangers and citizens will find it pleasant to visit the Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, which will re[illegible] main open and free to visitors day and evening. Professional Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character by Mr. FOWLER, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 99 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 50; females, 49; men, 20; boys, 30; women, 20; girls 29. There were 15 deaths by consumption, 10 scarlet fever, 8 disease of the brain, 8 still-born, small-pox 2.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a middle-aged woman was found in the water at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned," was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, is being pushed forward with commendable energy. It is hoped that the heading will be got entirely through within a few weeks. The work of excavating the bottom of the tunnel, which is the heaviest portion of the labor, is yet to be done.

THE OYSTER TRADE OF VIRGINIA.—The oyster trade of Virginia is already large and increasing, and the profits now derived from it are estimated to be greater than the profits on the whole wheat and tobacco crop of the State, and chiefly inure to the citizens of the other States. The oyster-beds of Virginia comprise an area of more than two thousand square miles, and if properly protected during the months of May, June, July and August, the supply would be inexhaustible for the other months of the year.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Gov. WISE on the subject, from which we gather the following facts:

The amount of Virginia tonnage employed in the trade is estimated at	15,000 tons
New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore tonnage	75,000 "
Total tons employed, at least	90,000
Each ton will take each trip an average of 20 bushels	20
Total bushels	1,800,000
Each vessel will make an average of	12 trips
Total	21,600,000

Nearly twenty two millions of bushels per annum, by this calculation, are taken, and we are assured it is not half the quantity. But say twenty two millions of bushels, worth at the place where they are caught twenty five cents per bushel ... $5,440,000

They will average in market 50 cts	$10,800,000
Cost of catching and sending to market, per bushel, 5 cts	1,080,000
Netted in market	$9,720,000
Netted at place where caught	$4,320,000

One bushel of oysters in shell, if good and fair for market, will yield one gallon of oysters opened, or "shucked," as the phrase is—say twenty millions of gallons.—*Lexington (Va.) Valley Star.*

CHAMPAGNE—"THE BEST BRANDS" MADE IN NEW-YORK.—At the present time in this City there are thirteen establishments which manufacture Champagne, or, in other words, convert still wines into sparkling ones; for no process has yet been discovered for producing an artificial wine which possesses the flavor and other qualities of the product of the grape. These manufacturers use for their purpose a light French, and sometimes, if sparkling Hock is to be produced, a German wine. The wine, after being prepared by precipitating all substances which would, when charged with carbonic acid, be deposited in the bottle, is subjected to a high pressure of carbonic acid by machinery, such as is used for the manufacture of soda water, and after being well agitated in contact with the gas, is bottled under pressure with a very ingenious machine.

At a festival given in this City to a distinguished statesman, the wine furnished was all made in this City, and was pronounced of excellent quality by numbers who imagined they were drinking genuine "Heidsieck."

Within the past year vast improvements have taken place in the manufacture of the article.—*Scalpel for June.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Commissioner of the General Land-Office recently received a letter from the register of a southwestern land office, asking information in relation to preëmption on lands withdrawn from market for railroad purposes, in view of the provisions of the act of June 3, 1856. In reply, the Commissioner has decided as follows:

"1. That where the settlement was made with good faith before the passage of the law, and all the requirements of the act of 1841 have been met by the party claiming, he was entitled to file, subsequently to the passage of the law, his declaration statement, and prove it up, as well on the odd-numbered sections as on the even.

"2. That by the the act of 3d March, 1853, (chapter 143,) settlements with a view to preëmption are authorized upon the alternate *reserved sections* at any time after withdrawal and prior to the final allotment by the General Land Office.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER—OVER FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY SEIZED—COUNTERFEIT PLATES SECURED.—Yesterday morning in consequence of information received, Capt. MANNING, of the Independent Detective Police, of this city, succeeded in making the arrest of an individual on Main street, near CARR, named NELSON DRIGGS, who had in his possession $5,465 in counterfeit money, of the following banks and denominations:

Bank of Chippewa, Wis., fives.
Canal Bank of New-Orleans, twenties.
Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., fives.
Bank of Commerce, Va., fives.
N. W. Bank of Va., fives.
State Bank of Missouri, twenties.
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, one hundreds.
Northern Bank of Kentucky, ones.
Greyville Bank of Illinois, tens.
Southern Bank of Kentucky, fives.

Of these counterfeits, $3,975 are of the Bank of Chippewa, and are executed in an excellent manner, being liable to deceive any who are not good judges. They are dated Nov. 1, 1857, Letter A, horses and locomotive in the centre piece, and an Indian in a sitting posture in the vignette. The other bills, of which there are in the aggregate $1,490, appear to be samples, some of them not being filled out. They are well executed, especially those on the State Bank of Missouri.

DRIGGS had also in his possession four plates for the manufacture of bogus money, as follows:

Phœnix Bank of Chicago, fifties.
State Bank of Ohio, (face)—twenties.
State Bank of Ohio, (back)—twenties.
Saugatuck Bank, Westport, Conn., tens.

The plates of the State Bank of Ohio, appear to be new, the others have been used, and impressions from them have been circulated in this city. Those of the Saugatuck Bank have been described in the *Republican* several days since. The plate of the Bank of Chicago differs from the genuine by the omission of the letter "O," in the word "Phœnix."

DRIGGS was taken before Justice HERCKENRATH, who committed him for future examination.—*St. Louis Republican of June 24.*

A MAN LIVING NINE DAYS ON CRANBERRIES.—We are indebted to Mr. KING, of Neillisville, Clark county, for the following particulars of a man lost in the woods: An old man in his 61st year, from the eastward, started from Neillisville, on Friday, three weeks ago, to go to his son-in-law's about three miles distant. He passed within fifty yards of his son-in-law's house, who was standing near and saw him go by, but did not recognize him. The old gentleman got into the woods, became bewildered, and for nine days wandered about with nothing but cranberries to eat, and water of which he drank often. After he had been gone two or three days, and it was known that he was lost, the population turned out and searched for him in every direction, but could not find the least trace of his track, and it was only expected that some hunter would one day find his bones.

It had rained for several days. He had got into the windfalls where it is difficult for any man to get out. The second Sunday from the time he left, the man made his appearance on the East Fork of the Black River, about 16 miles from where he started. He first entered a deserted logger's camp, where had been left some flour and meat, but such was the old man's honesty, he would not touch it. He finally came to the house of Mr. JAMES YATES, by whom he was kindly cared for. He appeared quite vigorous, even then, except that his feet and legs were badly swollen. He is expected to recover.—*Black River Falls (Wisconsin) Banner.*

DEATH OF THE LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—The funeral sermon of Mr. MILES DARDEN, who died at his residence in Henderson County, will be preached on the fourth Sunday in this month, five miles southwest from Lexington, Tenn. The Masonic fraternity will be in attendance, in full regalia, on the occasion.

The deceased was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was *seven feet six inches*—two inches higher than PORTER, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over *one thousand pounds!* It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Took over 100 feet of plank to make his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet four inches.

After the funeral services, a friend in Henderson County who has long known Mr. DARDEN, has promised to give us a brief sketch of his life, embodying some interesting facts.—*West Tennessee Whig.*

DEATH FROM A PISTOL SHOT.—Mr. JAMES MILLER, of Germantown, Columbia County, was found in a room in his own house shot through the heart with a horse pistol, on Wednesday. It is not known whether it was a case of suicide or an accident. It is said that he remarked to his daughter before entering the room, that he was going to fire the pistol at some [illegible]

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 30, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Henry Wright Adams, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in fountain lamps.
Charles G. Alger, of Newburg, N. Y.—Improved smelting furnace.
Joel R. Bassett, of Cincinnati, O.—Improved machine for making bolts and rivets.
Sylvester Bennett, of New-Orleans, La.—Improved machine for riveting boilers.
George W. Bishop, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in iron pavements for streets.
Edward B. Bingham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for making paper.
Jno. Brough, of Aurora, Ill.—Improved blast blower.
Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y.—Improved machine for making horse-shoes.
J. H. Chester, of Cincinnati, O.—Improved portable radiator for heating apartments.
Alfred T. Clark, of Lancaster, Penn.—Improvement in distributing apparatus of flouring mill.
Anthony Cooley, of Paw Paw, Mich.—Improved whiffletree hook.
Curtiss Colby, of Wilson, N. Y.—Improved earth excavator.
W. E. Cooke, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in uterine supporters.
Jno. H. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in gas regulators.
Wm. Cooper, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved horse-shoe.
Harrison Gray Dyar, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in electric telegraphs. Patented in England February 3, 1851.
Asa D. Gates, of Binghamton, N. Y.—Improvement in gas-burners.
Robert Hale, of Roxbury, Mass.—Improved apparatus for separating the oily particles held in suspension by steam.
Henry D. Hammond, of Batavia, N. Y.—Improvement in harvesters.
Henry Harpold, of Racine, Ohio.—Improved adjustable fender-posts for saw mills.
John K. Harris, of Allensville, Ind.—Improvement in harvesting machines.
Elias Howe, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and W. E. Bliss, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in sewing machines.
E. S. Jennings, of Waterbury, Conn.—Improved carriage-tops.
Frank G. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved Permutation lock.
Daniel Lasher, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in metallic packing for steam pistons.
Francis C. Lowthrop, of Trenton, N. J.—Improvement in iron truss frames for bridges.
Salem T. Lamb, of New-Washington, Ind.—Improvement in self acting rakes for harvesters.
Matthew Ludwig, of Boston, Mass.—Improved sawing-machine for felling trees.
Joseph S. Manning, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved automatic rake for harvesters.
Geo. Matthews, of Montreal, Canada East—Improvement in printing ink.
Sidney Maltby, of Dayton, Ohio—Improvement in valve-gear for steam engines.
John McIntosh, of Geneva, Ill.—Improved raking attachment for harvesters.
David S. McNamara, of North Hoosick, N. Y.—Improvement in harvesters.
James Moore, of Pittsburgh, Penn.—Improved Fence.
J. A. Moore and A. H. Patch, of Louisville, Ky.—Improved frame for combined mowers and reapers.
James Oliver and Harvey Little, of South Bend, Ind.—Improvement in chilling plowshares.
Charles Robinson, of Cambridgeport, Mass.—Elastic loop for suspending bedstead slats.
John Reese and Charles N. Tyler, of Washington, D. C.—Improvement in street lanterns.
David Rowe, of Baltimore County, Md.—Improvement in modes of preserving green corn.
Jacob Shaw, Jr., of Hinckley Township, Ohio.—Improvement in fire-arms.
Wm. Sherwood, of Beloit, Wis.—Improved mode of opening and closing farm gates.
Hugh Slater, of Auburn, N. Y.—Improved brake for wagons.
Hezekiah B. Smith, of Lowell, Mass.—Improved mortising machine.
Gilbert Smith, of Buttermilk Falls, N. Y.—Improvement in cartridges.
Daniel C. Smith, of Tecumseh, Mich.—Improved baking apparatus for harvesters.
John W. Smith, of Washington, D. C.—Improvement in gas generators.
Charles T. Stetson, of Amherst, Mass.—Improvement in harvesters.
Daniel Taylor, of Carbondale, Pa.—Improvement in manufacture of journal boxes for shafting, &c.
James Teachout, of Waterford, N. Y.—Improved die stock.
James Thomson and Wm. P. Wakelee, of New-Hartford, N. Y.—Improvement in coloring yarn in the bobbin.
Carter Van Vleck, of Macomb, Ill.—Improvement in resinous compounds for covering hams.
Wm. Watt, of Belfast, Ireland.—Improvement in starch from maize.
John Walton, of Louisville, Ky.—Improvement for condensing liquids in gas main pipes.
Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, Md.—Improvement in slide valves for steam engines.
Leonard Wray, of London, England—Improvement in defecating cane juice. Patented in Belgium, June 20, 1854.
Ludwig Baier, of Pittsburg, Penn., assignor to Joseph Lippincott and Wm. C. Barr, of same place.—Improvement in locks.
Robert Dunbar and John F. Roberson, of Buffalo, N. Y., assignors to the Buffalo Eagle Iron Works Company, of same place—Improvement in ships' capstans.
George H. Reynolds, of Medford, Mass., assignor to himself and D. B. Hinckley, of Bangor, Me.—Improvement in strap-pillow block for shafting, &c.
Wm. Sage, of Durham Center, Conn., assignor to Henry Sage, of Berlin, Conn.—Improvement in sewing machines.
M. E. Stacy, of Flemington, Ga., assignor to W. John Way, of same place.—Arrangement of valves in steam cylinders.
Henry F. Willson, of Elyria, Ohio, assignor to himself and Henry B. West, of same place.—Improved cross-cut sawing apparatus.

REISSUES.

James G. Hunt, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Improved portable field fence. Patented Dec. 16, 1856; reissued June 30, 1857.
Mertown C. Bryant, of Lowell, Mass., assignor to E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in looms for weaving piled fabrics. Patented March 19, 1850; reissued June 30, 1857.
James S. Taylor and Elijah Sturdevant, of Danburg, Conn., and as Administrators of Hiram S. Sturdevant, deceased, assignees of Lansing E. Hopkins, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for manufacturing hat bodies. Patented Dec. 7, 1852; reissued June 30, 1857.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 1.

$1,000 Virginia 6s.ex int	89	295 Del.&Hud.Can.Co.	115
1,000 Cal. St. 7s,'70.b3	60	8 do.	115¼
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s.	84	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	81
3,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s.	97	25 do.....b60	81¾
15,100 Har. R.R. 2d m.c	74½	200 do.....b3	80¾
5,000 T.H.&A. 2d m.	60½	50 do.....b60	80¾
2,000 Chic.&Rk.I.Bs.	91	100 do.	79¾
10,000 Gal.&C.2d m.bs.	76½	100 do.....c	80¾
10 National Bank	109	100 do.....s60	80¾
5 Bank of Commerce	104¼	477 C. & Rock I. R. R.	84¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co....c	16	150 do.	84
200 do.....b60	16½	1600 do.....b60	85
60 Penn. Coal Co.	80¾	12 do.	84¾
100 Ohio L.&T.Co.s6m	97	10 do.	84¾
219 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76¾	135 Harlem R. R.....b3	10
355 do.....c	76¾	300 do.	10
400 do.	76½	42 M. S.&N.I.R.R.opg	39¾
350 do.....b60	77¼	100 do.....b60	40
150 do.	76¾	150 do.....opg	39½
200 Panama R. R.	91	100 do.	39
100 do.....s3	90¾	250 do.....cp&c	39
5 do.	92	300 do.....b60	39½
150 Erie Railroad....c	27	20 Cleve.&Pitts. R.R.c	35
300 do.....b60	27	300 do.	35
50 do.....b60	26¾	55 Gal. & Chi. R. R.b3	87½
600 do.	26¾	100 do.....b60	88½
200 do.	26¾	100 do.....s60	87
600 do.....s30	26¾	20 do.	87¾
250 do.	26¾	50 do.....b60	87¾
35 Reading Railroad	70	200 Cleve. & Tol. R....c	51¾
100 do.....c	70½	300 do.....s60	53¾
200 do.....s10	70¾	300 do.....c	53½
50 do.....s60	70¾	400 do.....b60	54
700 do.....s10	71	100 do.....s10	53⅛
1550 do.....c	71	50 Mil. & Miss. R.R.b5	49
300 do.....c	70¾	25 do.....s30	47
500 do.....s10	70¾	110 do.	48
100 do.....s60	70	50 do.....s30	48¼
200 do.....b60	71	100 do.....s30	46½
100 do.....s3	70¾	50 do.....b30	49
600 do.....s30	70¾	150 LaC.& Mil.R.R.b60	47
500 do.	70¾	300 do.....s30	46
100 do.	70¾	50 do.....s3	45½
100 M. S.&N.I. p. s. opg	68	50 do.	46¾
100 do.....cp&c	68	37 do.	47
210 do.....opg	70		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97½	110 M.So.& N.I.R. p.sk.	70½
60 Metropolitan Bk. Rs.	104½	100 do.	70
200 Cumberland C. Co.	16	100 Reading R. R.....b60	72
50 Del. & Hd. Can.Co.	115¾	200 do.	71¾
25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	81	200 do.....s15	71¾
100 do.	80¾	400 do.....b60	72¾
50 do.....s60	80¾	25 M. So. & N. I.R.opg	41
200 Erie Railroad....s15	27	100 do.....s30	40
400 do.....s30	26¾	200 do.....opg	41
200 do.	27¾	9 do.	40¾
100 do.	27¼	100 do.....b30	41
200 do.....b60	27¾	50 do.	40¾
100 do.	27¾	5 N. Y. Cent. R.	77¾
300 do.....s30	27	470 do.	78¾
50 do.....s15	27½	20 do.	78¾
500 do.	27¾	400 do.....b60	79¾

WEDNESDAY, July 1—P. M.

The *Niagara's* mails, from Boston early this morning, reached this city this evening. They furnish dates from Liverpool to June 20, and from London and Paris to the evening of June 19. The most important feature of the commercial news is the previously reported reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 6½ to 6 ₩ cent. The London *Times'* city article of the 19th June, has the following reference to this movement:

"Of the soundness of the policy, there can be little question. The approved plan for the Bank is that, as a general rule, they should be guided alone by the actual position of their accounts from week to week, and, abstaining from conjecture as to the probable tendency of the market a month hence, be content to meet each change as it may occur. If, in December last, they had abstained from making a reduction, because it was possible they might have again to return to higher rates, they would have needlessly added to the anxieties of the commercial world for a period of nearly four months, since it was not till the following April that they were compelled to resume a stringent course. Whatever may be the feeling, therefore, with respect to the future, the resolution now taken is to be regarded with gratification. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to assume that even on the part of those directors who would have been disposed to delay the movement if they had had any strong misgivings as to its permanence, the disposition to confidence has prevailed. The worst [illegible] China during the present [illegible] been surmounted; all the [illegible] facturing towns of the United Kingdom indicate a desire to contract business within the safest possible limits, and the reports of the grain crops throughout Europe are most encouraging. Hence, although after the experience of the past two years no momentary mitigation of pressure should induce any one to countenance a revival of speculative projects, there is enough to inspire hope that financial affairs may be about to return gradually to a normal course."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending June 13, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£3,606,966	Increase	£2,567,007
Other Deposits	9,441,178	Decrease	353,909
Rest	3,233,484	Increase	11,676

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,296,131	Unchanged.	
Other securities	18,619,198	Decrease	£387,548
Notes unemployed	5,924,190	Increase	648,590

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,772,185, being a decrease of £13,795, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £10,909,255, showing an increase of £618,606, when compared with the preceding return.

The London Money news mentions continued activity in the demand for loans and discounts, with a fair influx, and large outward movement of specie. Consols were rather heavy, though the action of the Bank of England, in the reduction of its discount rates, served them a little. The following table will show the week's fluctuations in Consols:

June.	For Money. Lowest	Highest	Closing.	For Account. Lowest	Highest	Closing.
Sat....13	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
Mon....15	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛
Tues...16	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
Wed....17	shut	shut	shut	93	93⅛	93
Thur...18	shut	shut	shut	93	93⅛	93⅛
Fri....19	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛

The London Stock market evinced a fair degree of vigor, in view of the relaxing stringency among capitalists. American Securities were not brisk, yet they held their ground very well. Paris advices report depressed Money and Stock markets, prior to the announcement of the course adopted by the Directors of the Bank of England. This afforded considerable encouragement to operators, and caused a rally, the final quotations of the Three ₩ Cents. being 68f. 50c. for money, and 68f. 75c. for the end of the month. The anticipation that the Bank of France would lower their premium for the purchase of gold to the point at which it was fixed for a short time about March last had been realized. This step was regarded as a preliminary to a reduction in the rate of discount.

The specie reserve of the Bank was increasing gradually and regularly. We give full reports of the London and Liverpool general markets, in another part of this paper. Trade in the English manufacturing districts was healthy, though no improvement could be discerned. The failure of a large and extensive shipowner and shipbroker was reported in Liverpool, on the 18th ult., and occasioned no small surprise. Over-speculation was said to be the cause of the disaster, and the liabilities were stated at £75,000.

The Money transactions on Wall-street, to-day, were, of course, unusually heavy and diversified, owing to the 1st July dividend payments and the operations at the Custom-House under the new Tariff. The amount of duties paid in was less than anticipated, say four hundred thousand dollars. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $447,880, and the disbursements $288,583, making the gain, from the extra Customs, only $159,297, the first great day under the new Tariff Act. The State and Railway dividend payments were met with marked punctuality. We heard of no new default. The preparations for the day caused an active inquiry for Money on Monday and yesterday, and up to the hour of noon to-day. But the numerous dividend disbursements were, in turn, felt the other way before two o'clock, and lenders, on call, were more numerous at the close of bank hours than borrowers. The market, from the present look of things, promises decided ease, so far as the Street demand is concerned, until next steamer day, or until Tuesday, 7th. The mercantile payments of Friday, which will embrace all the paper falling due the 3d, 4th and 5th July, will be heavy, though general preparation appears to have been made in advance. Foreign Exchange is flat to-day, 109⅛@109⅜ on London.

The Stock Market is stronger by 1½@2 ₩ cent. than at the close yesterday, and although there is no apparent let up in the disposition of the *Bears* to keep prices down, their ability to do so is not quite so manifest, particularly on the cash bids. The market turned on the heavy sales of Monday and Tuesday in New-York Central shares, and went up 2½ ₩ cent. The stock cannot be driven from its position as a leading Railway security, and the mere fact that twenty or thirty thousand shares have been put out on contract, 30 or 60 days, at a forced depreciation of from 5 to 8 ₩ cent., from the recent ruling prices, has more decidedly attracted the public attention to the singularly artificial character of the whole Stock Exchange dealings, than any other movement of the past fortnight. There was also a strong rally in Philadelphia and Reading shares, say from 69¼ to 71½ ₩ cent., while the purchases of New-York and Erie were also large, and a good portion for cash, at an advance of about 1 ₩ cent. from the closing of yesterday, notwithstanding the speculators against the stock have the assistance of two or three thousand shares fresh stock on the Street. Michigan Southern advanced to 41 ₩ cent. and the Guaranteed Scrip recovered 5@6 ₩ cent. on the low sales of yesterday. The only transactions in Illinois Central was at 120 ₩ cent. for the single shares, equal to 130 ₩ cent. before the subdivision to-day. The transfers on the reopening of the books were made with great difficulty. Extraordinary efforts were essayed to borrow the stock outside the Street, and a prominent large holder is said to have been offered a bonus of $12,000 for the privilege of using his 2,500 shares to depreciate their value $24,000! In other words, if the Stockholder would only be so *green* as to take $5 a share bonus for the loan of his stock 60 days, the borrower would return it to him (free of interest on the money advanced to him in the mean time) worth $10 less in the market than it is to-day; provided he, the borrower, should be as successful in *hammering down* the value of the whole capital with the 2,500 shares, as he calculated he might be. The holder in question could well afford to run this risk, being a very wealthy man, but could not see the propriety of making his neighbors uneasy by lending a cane to break their heads. It would be well if other parties, who own the Stocks now gamed against in Wall-street, but who are tempted by seemingly profitable offers to "turn" them for thirty or sixty days, would study out the force of this example. There was a sale of 1,000 shares Rock Island at 85 ₩ cent. buyer 90 days, and some cash transactions at 84@84¼; closing 85 ₩ cent. bid. Cleveland and Pittsburg advanced 1 ₩ cent., while Michigan Central was more freely put out at 81@80¾ ₩ cent., cash and buyer's option, and 79¾, seller 60 days. There is no more remarkable instance of the power of the recent and present speculation against the market, than the ability of the sellers to depress this Stock. The Street supply was scarcely a thousand shares at the commencement of the same out of a capital of 60,000 Shares. The same efforts directed against the standard Shares on the City Bank list—say the Bank of America or Bank of Commerce—might be equally productive of mischief. Neither Stock is more reliable for regular 8 ₩ cent. dividends than the Michigan Central would seem to be for 10 ₩ cent. Judging from the tone of the New-York *Herald* we infer that the next raid is to be either against the Banks or their mercantile dealers. The failure of a large number of the latter in July is already predicted through its money column, though no signs of the threat and disaster appear [illegible] the surface to-day.

The [illegible] Fire Insurance Company have [illegible] Merchants' Exchange Bank 4 ₩ cent. The New-Orleans Canal Bank 5 ₩ cent., payable to the New-York holders of the stock by Messrs. [illegible] & Son, No. [illegible] William-street. The July Coupons of the Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, will be paid by the Ohio Trust Company. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad interest for July will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The Peoples' Bank will pay the interest for the Rome and Watertown Road. The Market Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent., and the North River Bank, 4 ₩ cent. The Shoe and Leather Bank has enlarged its Capital to $2,000,000.

The Land Sales of the Illinois Central Company in June, amounted to the large sum of $615,000 against $241,000 same month last year.

PHILADELPHIA MINT—JUNE.

Gold Deposits	$317,860
Silver Deposits	1,197,150
Copper Deposits	9,980
Total	$1,[illegible]

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
Three Dollars	7,832	$23,496
Total	7,832	$23,496

SILVER.

Dollars	94,000	$94,000
Half-Dollars	142,000	71,000
Quarter-Dollars	400,000	100,000
Total	636,000	$265,000
Cents for new issue	2,200,000	22,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total Gold	7,832	$23,496
Total Silver	636,000	265,000
New Cents	2,200,000	22,000
Total	2,843,832	$310,496

STATE CANAL REVENUES.

	Third week in June.	Total to June 22.		Third week in June.	Total to June 22.
1847	$146,596	$1,162,894	1853	$100,576	$883,565
1848	95,519	908,756	1854	101,129	812,684
1849	111,549	905,587	1855	104,266	687,513
1850	110,082	838,737	1856	103,578	517,069
1851	88,428	1,033,024	1857	96,575	423,581
1852	108,110	846,505			

At the meeting of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Directors this afternoon, we learn that CHARLES MINOT, the former Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was appointed Resident Manager, to be located at Chicago. J. M. HOPKINS, the present Secretary of the Company, Treasurer; and GEO. H. FORD, Secretary. An entirely harmonious feeling prevailed during the election.

The Interest due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, was paid to-day at the Mercantile Bank of this City.

The President of the La Crosse Road has issued the following card:

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., No. 7 Nassau-street, New-York City, Monday, June 29, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—*Gentlemen:* There having recently been circulated some statements to the prejudice of this Company by persons having no interest in it, for sinister purposes; and in pursuance of what seems to be a concerted effort to misrepresent the acts of the Directors and officers of the Company to its serious damage, a libelous article has been lately printed in a paper in Milwaukee, seriously misrepresenting the Company and its officers, which I am informed has been printed in pamphlet form, the better to circulate on its mission of mischief. This is to state to you that I have read that paper, and now make to you my declaration, individually and officially, that every allegation therein made, in any manner impeaching the integrity of the Company and its officers, is a sheer misrepresentation, and entirely unfounded in truth. Also, that each and every of the reports circulating in Wall-street, which have come to my knowledge, that have operated so seriously upon the credit of our stock and securities, are in like manner entirely unfounded in truth, as I will clearly demonstrate in a statement which I will prepare for that purpose within a short time.

But, for the purpose of more fully satisfying yourselves upon these interesting points, I have to request that the stockholders at and in the vicinity of the principal money centres, as at New-York, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Providence, Hartford, Boston, &c., will each appoint one or more of their number at each place, to constitute a Committee of Stockholders to investigate fully the affairs of the Company, and make report of all they may find, good and bad, so that you may all know whether the stocks and bonds held by you are of any value or not, and thus be saved from the unreasonable sacrifices to which you have daily submitted for some time past. Such a Committee, composed of gentlemen whose character and standing are such as to command the confidence of the community, will at once either confirm the truths of the reports so freely circulated or entirely disabuse your minds in regard to them, and relieve you from all anxiety on that subject. For that purpose I earnestly invite such an investigation, believing the subject of sufficient consequence to justify it, and believing, furthermore, that a fair and truthful statement of the facts, just as in reality they exist, will have the effect to replace our stock at once where it stood previous to the promulgation of these reports within the last ten days, and place our other securities at a valuation to which they are justly entitled. In view of all the advantages to flow from such an investigation, I hope you will concur with me as to its expediency and make your selections of the proper persons to constitute the Committee, without delay, and advise me thereof at the earliest moment.

Very respectfully, &c.,
BYRON KILBORN, President.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very scarce. Sales 14,000 bushels, at $1 35 for Chicago Spring, and $1 40 for Milwaukee Club. CORN dull—sales 30,000 bushels, at 70c. OATS [illegible] sales 6,000 bushels, at 59c.@59½c. [illegible] bbls. at 30c. ₩ gal. FREIGHTS—9½c. for [illegible] for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Corn, mostly to tide water.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR—The receipts are light and the demands limited to home wants. Sales to-day 2,500 bbls. at $6 12 for common State. CORN MEAL $1 69 per 100 lbs. The WHEAT market is quiet, and buyers are holding back. The sales are small at $1 54 for Milwaukee club. CORN—very little is offered; buyers offer 89c. afloat; sales of Western mixed afloat, 88½c. OATS 64c.@66c. WHISKY 31½c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. Sales $6 50@$9 for common to double extra State. WHEAT and CORN quiet. *Canal Freights*—10c. for Wheat, and 7½c. for Corn, to New-York. Lake imports to-day unimportant. *Canal Exports*—1,900 barrels of Flour; 65,000 bushels of Wheat; 12,000 bushels of Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm. CORN declining. OATS steady. PORK firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—500 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 1.

COTTON Market firm. Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales at 14c.@14½c. for Middling. Receipts, to-day, 200 bales. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency. Sales of Ohio at $6 25 ₩ bbl. LARD, in kegs, 16c. FREIGHTS dull. STERLING EXCHANGE 10½ ₩ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 34¾; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—John J. Hayden, Henry Snow, H. M. Hazleton, H. Hannewynkle, Geo. Drinan, Mrs. Jarvis, 2 Misses Jarvis, C. H. M. Ferre, Mrs. Durand, Mrs. J. Dunderdale, Mrs. A. Cohen, Miss A. Carnes, Miss Louisa Stubbs, Mrs. H. White, Edward White, Miss Burton, Rev. A. Smith, Miss M. L. Smith, A. W. Monteath, Rev. A. Jocedes and son, David D. Voorhees, Mrs. Higgins and child, Miss Higgins, Wm. Parker, Miss Parker, G. H. Davies, Miss M. Davies, Miss Worsham, R. J. Hollingsworth, and 13 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—W. C. Heyward, Mrs. Mollet, 2 children and servant, Miss C. Ward, Miss Morrell, A. C. Force, lady, child and nurse, Miss M. Hall, Mrs. Leonard, E. B. Baker, R. J. Middleton, W. H. Trahman, J. J. Wilson, C. J. Quimby, W. S. Coates and lady, A. Bedell, Miss S. M. Wilson, L. Sturtevant, Mrs. Adkins, J. P. Hannerston, V. Stanton, Mrs. Pratt, child and servant, Mrs. C. Pratt, H. P. Bancroft, John Walker, Dr. W. H. Simmons, Mr. Gonfroad, Mr. Minyed, Mr. Vaddce, Dr. Head, U. S. A., and servant, Mr. Boyce, J. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Ferris, 2 sons and servant, J. S. Terry and lady, Miss A. Terry, Jos. Church, Mrs. E. W. Mathews, Mrs. Ward and infant, Miss A. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Semaine, Capt. Spofford, T. Tinewan, G. Sunsdorf and family, G. E. Weldron, Langdon Cheves, and 28 in the steerage.

In ship City of Mobile, from Liverpool—J. B. Fay, lady and daughter, of New-York; P. G. Martin, of do.

In ship Mercury, from Havre—Master and Miss Worthinger.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Rev. R. Duncan and lady, Mrs. T. Maitland, Mrs. A. Frith, Mr. Freeland, lady and child, Mrs. E. Steel, Miss A. Godet, Miss A. Burrows, Miss McNevara, C. Napier, G. Frith, Capt. J. J. Cook, B. Tucker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 33	Sun sets	7 40	Moon sets	12 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 11	Gov. Island	5 [illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, Ludlam & [illegible]

[illegible] Brig [illegible] Lovell, [illegible] Schooners Thomas [illegible] Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible] McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible] Propeller Pioneer, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Ship Shine, [illegible] London May 25, [illegible] with mdse. and 239 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible]

Ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Liverpool [illegible] mdse. and 189 passengers to Howland & Co. [illegible]

Ship Aquila, (of Bath,) [illegible] Flushing [illegible] & Sons. Had 11 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Ship Wilmington, (of Gardiner,) [illegible] with iron and 16 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Mary Ogden, Loveland, Liverpool May [illegible] coal to G. Bulkley.

Ship Yorkshire, (packet,) Meyer, London [illegible] mdse. and 300 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool May [illegible] mdse. and 446 passengers to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. Died on board, June 24, Edward Bayrne, bound to Baltimore; and on 28th, Thomas Newell, seaman, of Liverpool—he was accidentally killed. The B. has had constant westerly winds, with much rain and a remarkably low Barometer; was 1[illegible] between lon. [illegible]

Ship Northampton, (of Bath,) Delano, Cardiff May [illegible] with iron and 8 passengers to master. Experienced heavy weather, stove boats, &c.

Ship Kit Carson, (of Dennis,) Crowell, Hamburg [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to E. Bech & Kunhardt—had 5 deaths and 1 birth.

Ship Constellation, Mullinex, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 749 passengers to C. Carow. [illegible] died suddenly. [illegible]

Ship Zurich, Rich, Havre May 24, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Mortimer Livingston. [illegible] passed a large iceberg. [illegible]—one death.

Ship Geo. [illegible] Post, Havre May 31, with [illegible] 518 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. No births or deaths on board during the passage.

Ship Edgar P. Stringer, Cowell, Havre May [illegible] mdse. and 282 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool May [illegible] and 575 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. [illegible] icebergs between lat. 44 and 47, and lon. 49 and 48. [illegible]

Ship Mercury, French, Havre, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Arnold Stinlager, (Prus.) [illegible] Rotterdam [illegible] with mdse. and 200 passengers to [illegible]

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool May [illegible] and 300 passengers to W. T. Frost.

Ship Charlotte A. Stamler, Rogers, Antwerp [illegible] with mdse. and 297 passengers.

Bark [illegible] Pike, [illegible] to master.

Bark [illegible] (Br.,) of Yarmouth, N. S., [illegible] May 10, with pig iron and rags to master.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) [illegible] May [illegible] with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Hanemann & Unkart.

Bark Geestemunde, (Brem.,) [illegible] Bremen May [illegible] in ballast, with 254 passengers to Hanemann & Unkart.

Bark Vertex, (Br.,) Allen, Glasgow [illegible] ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Zephyr, Lane, Palermo [illegible] ds. [illegible] May 20, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. June [illegible] saw ship Adonis, bound E. The Z. has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Rosetta, Pierce, Matanzas June 19, in ballast to M. Freeman & Co.

Barkentine Matagorda, Emerson, Virginia [illegible]

Brig Glove, (sic.,) Carolly, Palermo [illegible] ds. with fruit to J. Lawrence.

Brig Wm. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) Nash, [illegible] June 13, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, (of Surry,) Coggins, Trinidad de Cuba June 16, with sugar, &c., to [illegible]

Brig Advance, (Br.,) Crowell, Halifax [illegible] ds., with [illegible] Dollner & Potter.

Brig J. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) ——, Windsor [illegible] master, bound to Elizabethport.

Brig G. Aberly, Lent, Messina [illegible] ds., with [illegible] Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig [illegible] Hackell, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Brig William and James, (Br.,) Jenkins, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Mr. Brown.

Brig Wingaw, Tracey, Franklin [illegible] ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Brig Almeda, Wells, Franklin [illegible] ds., with lumber to G. W. Simpson.

Brig Almora, (of Waldoboro,) Geyer, Trenton [illegible] in ballast to G. Olney. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mediator, (Br.,) Durkee, Port Medway, N. S., [illegible] ds. in ballast to J. H. Brainn & Co.

Ship Rolling Wave, (of Fall River,) Pearce, Messina April 25, Gibraltar May 16, via Fayal June 4, with fruit to master. Had heavy westerly winds up to George's Banks.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda [illegible] ds., with potatoes, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Tanner, Horton, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Kate Field, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Savage, (Br.,) Long, Palermo April [illegible] and Gibraltar May 14, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Schr. Star, Hutchins, Lubec [illegible] ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Ariel, Trowergy, Machias [illegible] ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Cerosso, Trowergy, Machias [illegible] ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. S. A. Roe, Baker, Boston [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Jos. Hand & Co.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Hallett, Boston [illegible] ds., [illegible] to master.

Schr. Julia Smith, Crowell, Boston [illegible] ds., with mdse. to J. Hand.

Schr. Lucy Ann, Lawrence, Sackville, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to R. C. King.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, Parker, Bangor [illegible] ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Clark, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mindora, Sargent, Red Bank River, [illegible] to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. M. D. Miller, Lock, Savannah [illegible] ds., with timber to D. R. Mills & Co.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Oregon, Lovell, Albany for Boston.

Sloop Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River.

Propeller Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Bremen, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg.

Memoranda.

The Br. brig Enterprise, from Pictou, N. S., arrived June 30, reports: June 26, at 3 A. M., when off Nantucket Shoals, was run into by brig John [illegible] R. I., carrying away foretopmast, part of [illegible] in the starboard bow, and did other damage. Did not learn what damage the J. H. sustained.

The ship Samuel Willets, which sailed from Liverpool May 26, is reported by telegraph ashore [illegible] Squan Inlet. She is owned by Robert Willets & Co., of this City.

The steamship Nashville went down the Bay yesterday afternoon on a trial trip, and returned to the City at 6 o'clock.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—ARR., ship John Spear, Bullock, Cardiff; barks Andrew Carnes, Coombs, Smyrna; Trumbull, Mayo, Cronstadt.

Spoken—June 1, lat. 41 06, lon. 49 30, ship St. Nicholas, from New-York for Havre.

Domestic Ports.

Port Jefferson—ARR., June 27, sloops S. P. Jayne, Hawkins, Bridgeport; Laura Tompkins, Randall, do.; Oak, Norton, Providence; Eliza A. Jayne, Wiles, do.; Express, Punderson, New-York; schrs. Diamond, Morton, ——; Urbana, Norton, Fall River. Arr. 28th, schrs. Reindeer, Kinner, Cohasset Narrows; Wm. Preble, Hammond, Stonington; sloop Accommodation, [illegible] Providence. Sld., 27th, schr. Diamond, Morton, for New-York; 29th, sloop Contractor, Hutchinson, Oyster Bay.

Spoken, &c.

May 21, lat. 49 [illegible], lon. 22 [illegible], Br. ship [illegible] with cross-jack yard carried away.

June 2, lat. 42, lon. 60 10, bark [illegible] from Newcastle for New-York.

June 5, lat. 43 10, lon. 38 30, exchanged signals with ship Wm. Tapscott, hence for Liverpool.

June 7, lat. 43 21, lon. 38 30, exchanged signals with ship Chase, bound W.

June 7, lat. 44 23, lon. 46 30, Bremen ship [illegible] from Bremen for Baltimore.

June 10, lat. 42 44, lon. 38 20, at 9 A. M., was seen ship Tuscarora, standing W.

June 11, lat. 47 20, lon. 24 32, exchanged signals with ship St. Nicholas, hence for Havre.

June 14, lat. 44 37, lon. —, exchanged signals with bark Caroline and Ellen, bound E.

June 17, lat. 52, lon. 43, ship Glentyne, from the Mediterranean for Quebec.

June 24, lat. 31 19, lon. 79 54, bark Grace, Walsh, Trinidad de Cuba for New-York.

June 25, lat. 42 51, lon. 63 20, ship Wm. F. Storer, bound E.; same time, was seen ship American, of New-Bedford, hence for St. John, N. B.

June 25, off Sable Island, was seen bark France, bd. W.

June 27, lat. 40 48, lon. 67 30, was seen bark Abby [illegible] bound E.

June 27, lat. 35 10, lon. 74, bark Talavera, [illegible] from Havana for Antwerp.

June 28, lat. 31, lon. 79 30, ship Speedwell, from Liverpool for Portland.

June 28, lat. 40 31, lon. 66 30, fishing schrs. [illegible] Albany and Oread, all of Provincetown.

June 28, lat. 39 31, lon. 66 21, ship [illegible] hence for Liverpool.

June 29, off Nantucket South Shoal, ship Herald, 4 days from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.—City pilot boat J. A. Westervelt.

June 28, lat. 30 42, lon. 65 32, ship Wm. Nelson, 3 days hence for Havre.

June 28, lat. 40 34, lon. [illegible], ship David [illegible] bound for Antwerp.

No date, lat. 41 03, lon. 65 53, was signalized bark Achilles, showing a red signal with a black diamond in centre.

Foreign Ports.

St. Helena, May 3—In port, barks Sun, (of Mattapoisett,) Poole, arr. April 30, whaling, 40 bbls. wh., 410 sp.; Kathleen, (of New-Bedford,) Almy, arr. May 1, whaling, 50 wh., 340 sp.; Leander, (of Mystic,) Chester, arr. 4th, whaling, 300 wh.; Louis, (of New-Bedford,) Randall, arr. 4th, whaling, 250 sp.; Ocean, (of Sandwich,) Smith, arr. 5th, whaling, clean. News from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of April reports that the Osborn had arrived there from the United States, and that the Brown and Springbok, of Boston, had been sold there—the latter at [illegible] out in 44 days.

At Trinidad de Cuba, June 16, bark Ocean [illegible] Means, for Europe; brigs Prescott, Lord, for New-York; Robin, Wallace, for Holme, [illegible]

At Remedios, June 19, bark Tubalcain, Linn, for Liverpool, ldg.; brig F. Ford, Griffin, hence, disg.; schr. Marion [illegible]

At Bermuda, June 25, schr. Justine, for New-York, ldg. 4 days.